

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1
EX 892 R
Page 2



Report of
**Cooperative
Extension Work
in Agriculture and
Home Economics
1946**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE



CONTENTS

	Page
The first year of peace	1
Extension's contribution—a summary	2
Food for the world	4
The call for more	4
Use but conserve the soil	4
Better seeds for better yields	4
Pasture improvement	5
Fertilizers used carefully	5
More vegetables	5
More fruit, too	6
Controlling plant diseases	6
No peace for the bugs	7
More meat, or less?	8
More milk with less grain	9
Poultry adjusts to the feed supply	10
Farm machinery keeps running	11
Cotton finds it place	11
Tobacco	13
More lumber, pulp, and fence posts	13
Farm labor—completed harvest	14
Today's home builds tomorrow's world	16
National Home Demonstration Week	16
Food for health and security	16
School lunches	18
Patch and repatch	18
New roofs for old	19
More light with electricity	20
Home industries pay their way	20
Family relationships	21
Health program expands	21
The business side of farm and home	22
4-H Clubs	23
Older youth	25
Negroes keep the pace	25
Rural organization and leadership	26
Safety and fire prevention	27
The good-neighbor policy	27
Reaching more people	27
Information aids	28
For more effective teaching	28
Volunteer leaders, a tribute	30
Looking down the road	30
Statistics	31

REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
EXTENSION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1946.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946. Totals for activities and results are for the calendar year 1945.

Yours sincerely,

M. L. WILSON, *Director.*

THE FIRST YEAR OF PEACE

The first year of peace was a year of surprises, of upsets, of changed plans, and of changing points of view. The first reaction after VE-day and VJ-day was relief and relaxation. The war was over. Gasoline was back; rubber would soon be here. Cars, combines, tractors, and new plumbing might be rolling in before it snowed.

The boys were coming home. Labor would be experienced and possibly plentiful. There would be rotenone for the bugs, sugar for cherry pie, and white shirts for Sunday. Some of the rationing regulations were gone and the rest were on the way out. Things would soon sell in the open market and your guess at future prices would be just as good as anyone else's.

The war was won. The victorious nations could all relax around the council fire. The days of suspicion, of preparedness, of looking over your shoulder were gone.

Peace was here!

But, as it turned out, it was a year of surprises. Many of the boys came home. Gasoline came back and stayed, but few of our other hopes were realized. Perhaps we expected too much. Probably we did. At any rate, 12 months proved too short a time to heal the wounds of war.

Shortages of men and equipment harassed every program on every farm. Nor could the pace be slowed. Hungry people in other lands needed help, and many food-production goals were greater. Wages for farm labor soared and stuck, with too few takers. The market and market price stayed high. Any product you could raise, you could sell, easily.

Farm people did not get the new car or tractor or electric stove. Father continued to hunt for baling wire to repair and patch and make the old equipment do. More wheat, less grass, more corn, fewer pigs and chickens were the rule.

Mother kept on cooking on the old range and remodeling the well-worn clothes.

The victorious nations did not relax. Within our Nation's borders the production for which all the people hoped was slow in getting started.

It was a year of surprises. And the biggest surprise of the first year of peace was that, except for the shooting, it was so little different from the war years.

EXTENSION'S CONTRIBUTION—A SUMMARY

The extension job in 1946 was to help farm people adjust, adapt, and shift their plans; patch and fix and figure out a way; produce more food with legs, backs, alarm clocks, and machines that had already rung the production bell 3 years in a row.

To the 7¼ million families in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico who received educational assistance from extension workers during the year the Extension Service was a friend and neighbor. To the rest of the hungry world Extension was an unknown but potent factor at every meal. Food for the world, even as little as 1,000 calories per man per day, was possible only through the use of every known means to produce and save. Many people did their share; farm people did the most. Extension, backed by research, helped them do it.

Satisfying the farm need for facts, new ideas, and skills took over 3¼ million farm and home visits by extension workers last year, almost 700,000 news articles, 42,000 radio broadcasts, and 20 million copies of bulletins and circulars. It involved 10 million office calls from farm people and attracted over 35 million people to meetings, demonstrations, tours, and other Extension-sponsored gatherings.

This mass effort ranged from teaching conservation of the soil to the salvage of left-over foods or worn-out garments. It touched almost every crop, animal, insect, disease, and parasite. It included the construction, operation, and repair of buildings and equipment, with emphasis on repairs. It enrolled over 1½ million boys and girls in 4-H Clubs and reached 3¼ million of their mothers and sisters through homemakers' programs. It ran the gamut of finance from "What is that eighty worth?" to figuring out the income tax. Farm families have many different problems, and they share them with extension workers.

Authorized by Congress to continue with the farm-labor program, Extension made 7½ million job placements during the year. This service was needed, for farm workers failed to be as plentiful as had been hoped. City folks responded again to Extension's recruiting program. Their extra help at crucial times gave the lift farmers needed. Another bumper crop was grown and harvested.

Many additional jobs were turned over to Extension during the year. Among them were advising returning veterans on farming opportunities; collecting data on farm boys subject to the continuing draft; summarizing changes in ceiling prices, quotas, goals, and regulations so that farm people could learn them between chores and bedtime; broadcasting the essential facts on peace moves, the United Nations, and the food and agriculture organization; publicizing the

facts about the dangers of inflation; joining hands with other State and Federal agencies to keep the various programs working smoothly; branching out to lend assistance to the newer calls for help in health and housing.

To do all this, and more, with about 10,500 paid extension workers demanded top efficiency in both the field and the administrative staff. More than 8,000 county workers—agricultural agents, home agents, and 4-H Club agents—spread through every agricultural county in the country, carried most of the load. Seventeen hundred technically trained specialists to dig up the facts for the county workers and 700 supervisors and administrators made up the crew.

Through the increased financial support of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act, Extension added 1,556 professional workers to the rolls between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1946. In accordance with the provisions of the act, all but 101 of these new members were county workers and 1,041 of them were employed primarily to handle 4-H Club activities in the counties. For adult work 218 additional white and 151 Negro agents were employed, over half of each group being home agents. Additional food assistants numbered 45.

To train new extension employees, to help returning servicemen get back in harness, and to bring the other workers up to date, short training schools or refresher courses were conducted in almost every State. The results of studies in effective extension teaching, begun some 20 years ago, became invaluable here. Just as farmers have had to use methods and devices that would save labor, so has the extension worker been called on to do quicker, more effective teaching.

Digging out the information needed and making it available to those who wanted it would still have been impossible without the help of that unpaid army of men, women, and youth who earned and accepted leadership among their neighbors. Over 1 million of these busy, loyal home folks gave of their time and energy to salvage drives, garden campaigns, control of hog cholera, hen-culling programs, or the passing along of improved methods and ideas. Developing and servicing this group of local leaders was a challenge to all extension workers.

Hunting for new answers to old problems, Extension launched an industry-wide attack on the cotton situation. Efficiently produced, high-quality cotton that can compete successfully in world markets is the goal. Through the cooperation of all agencies that goal appears in sight.

Extension-sponsored conferences with all the United States Department of Agriculture's research bureaus have gone far to complete the round trip that carries research to the field and field problems to the laboratory.

The search for better trained extension workers carried over into conferences with the administrators of agricultural colleges, the objective being a more basic, useful course of college studies.

The war assignment on farm labor was used to teach the principles of better labor utilization; how to shorten the break-in period for inexperienced workers and how to study the short cuts that reduce the time and effort needed for the routine tasks in farm and home.

An Extension-called conference on community problems enlisted the support of rural church leaders of all faiths and of 11 agencies

within the Department of Agriculture. The possibilities of this co-operation appear almost unlimited.

At war's end the State Department found the Extension Service prepared to give visitors from foreign lands a close or even a working view of our farming and extension methods.

The year was a full and a productive one. Thanks to increased appropriations, there were greater numbers of extension workers in the counties. There also were new calls for assistance as rural America healed the wounds of war, accepted new obligations, and created new opportunities, while this and other nations began to build the peace.

FOOD FOR THE WORLD

The corn crop was late in 1945. Frost struck before many of the ears had dried. It was good that the war was over. There was enough livestock to eat the soft corn and the bins were full of wheat anyway. Next year we would plant more grass, restart that old rotation system with clover, and restore the fertility that grain for war had used.

THE CALL FOR MORE

With the first of the year came the world-wide call for food. Famine stalked the Eastern Hemisphere. Extension explained the situation to farm people. All the grain and fat that we could ship would be too little. Stop feeding wheat! Dry and save the soft corn! Sell livestock to conserve the grain! Grow home gardens again! Plant more wheat, more corn, more soybeans! The well-worn gears meshed slowly at first, but they soon got up to speed.

USE BUT CONSERVE THE SOIL

The plow is not the only answer to the call for more. That lesson was learned in World War I and relearned during Dust Bowl days. All the agencies of the State and Federal Governments cooperated with the farmers to provide the needed food and still preserve the fertility of the soil.

Soil conservation districts, assisted by the Soil Conservation Service and Extension, have increased through the years to include over half of the farm land in the country—4 million farms containing 860 million acres, including parts of every State. Districts increased in number more rapidly last year than in any previous year. Soil-saving farm plans and agreements covering 90 million acres were completed with 310,000 farmers. In spite of shortages of men and machinery, farmers "treated" 13 million new acres. Contours were surveyed, new terraces built, and all efforts made to control drainage and erosion.

Demonstration soil-conservation work was done in 39,000 communities with the help of 67,000 local farm leaders. The net result was that our land was given some protection from the strain of all-out production, though there is much yet to be done to preserve our soil resources.

BETTER SEED FOR BETTER YIELDS

Good seed was another essential if land and labor were to produce as it was hoped they would. At the thousands of county meetings where agricultural agents described and explained the world's predica-

ment, emphasis was placed on obtaining the best varieties of high-germinating seed. Spring wheat was the only answer to the winter pressure for more wheat, and an extra 100,000,000 bushels of hard red wheat is attributed to the use of improved seed in the spring.

State experiment stations that had produced many of the disease-resistant, higher-yielding strains of wheat, barley, and oats cooperated to make seed supplies available. So did commercial seed houses and State seed-improvement associations.

Selecting the adapted strains of hybrid corn was also a must. The better strains had pushed up corn yields as much as 25 percent. Farmers and county agents who were still struggling to dry last fall's soft corn were in no mood to risk more trouble with varieties not well adapted to their area.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

If more grain was needed for our own use and to be shipped abroad there was more need for renovating the pastures to maintain flocks and herds. Certified grass and legume seed was hunted out and planted with all the care its quality deserved. Supplies were short, but extension workers found growers and seed houses eager to cooperate. Lime, phosphate, terraces, clipping, and rotation were prescribed and put into practice to obtain as much forage from the grass as possible. The new weed killer 2,4-D was tried successfully on noxious and poisonous weeds and along weed-spreading highways and ditches.

FERTILIZERS USED CAREFULLY

Increased supplies of fertilizers found increased demand. More than 3 million calls were made on extension workers during the year for advice on which fertilizer to use—how much, when, and where. New information indicated that side placement of commercial fertilizers fed the plant without the familiar damage to its roots. Farmers wanted that information.

Cooperating agricultural experiment stations tested soils in many States so that the lime often available through the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and the phosphate could be used to best advantage. The experience of farmers in all areas was pooled by the county agricultural agents and made available to all.

Over 4¾ million farm requests for help on grain, cereal, forage, and pasture production were handled by Extension during the year with the assistance of some 193,000 volunteer local leaders.

Weather helped mightily, as it had before. There was no Dust Bowl. There was feed and forage enough so that everyone could share the credit for its production, including the weather man.

MORE VEGETABLES

Grain production was not the only means by which the United States could feed the hungry. Increasing the production and consumption of fruits and vegetables would release more of the easily shipped grain. Extension people gave major attention to supplies of tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and sweet corn; to dry beans and peas; to potatoes and sweetpotatoes; to apples, peaches, berries, citrus and other fruits; and especially to home gardens for the family food supply.

With vegetables, as with grain, the selection of seed was most important. In Texas alone, 847 field tests of improved varieties were conducted by county agents. They worked closely with shippers, canners, and freezers to see how the new varieties handled and that all commercial truck crops were given best attention. In Indiana, 57 factories and loading stations and 8,000 growers cooperated in a program to get the most food from their tomatoes. Seventy counties in North Carolina planted 7,000 bushels of Louisiana certified Porto Rico sweet-potatoes.

New oil sprays to control weeds were demonstrated by extension workers. Farmers used them on about 4,000 acres of New York's carrot crop. In other States, sprays were used on parsley and parsnips as well as on carrots. Chemical control of weeds in onions and other vegetables was tried.

Extension workers handled 1,895,000 requests for help in growing vegetables during the year. In addition, 1,534,000 families were helped with home gardens. Such assistance could not have been given without the aid of 60,000 local leaders.

MORE FRUIT, TOO

To increase the quantity of commercial fruit production, maintain quality, and produce efficiently were the chief objectives of Extension's work with fruit growers. The demonstrations and other educational work covered soil management, fertilization, contour planting, pruning, training, pollination, spraying, thinning, rodent control, and pre-harvest sprays.

Some improved varieties were introduced for field tests. New weed killers, including 2,4-D, were demonstrated in orchards as in pastures. Tests of 2,4-D on poison ivy were not too consistent.

Interest in the home fruit garden increased until the supply of plants proved inadequate. County workers in Mississippi had orders for 48,000 fruit trees and vines and 203,000 berry plants for cooperating families. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes proved most popular. Similar response came from home fruit growers in North Carolina.

Twenty-four thousand local leaders helped extension workers respond to almost 600,000 calls for information on fruit production.

CONTROLLING PLANT DISEASES

There is no profit in planting good seed in well-fertilized ground if wilt, blight, and other diseases consume the crop. Extension workers gave prominence to the use of newly developed disease-resistant varieties of tomatoes, potatoes, snap beans, kidney beans, soybeans, celery, cucumbers, and tobacco. As with rust- and smut-resistant varieties of wheat and oats, these new strains of vegetables lessened the labor and hazard of production and increased the yield.

The years of effort that experiment stations and seedsmen had given to develop and make available these more productive varieties paid big dividends in 1945.

Treating seed for disease before planting was another method used to insure a crop. County agents demonstrated seed treatment to farmers and set up neighborhood or community seed-treating centers.

In two Minnesota counties 1,100 pounds of vegetable seed, enough to plant 1,622 acres, was treated for disease. Twenty Kansas growers patronized a seed-treating clinic. All the onion growers in one Indiana county treated all their seed, 29,000 pounds of it, after Extension demonstrated the method.

Protecting the growing crop by periodic spraying was another job. Spray rings, in which farmers own expensive, labor-saving equipment jointly, were organized. In Pennsylvania 2,124 potato growers, members of 101 spray rings, treated over 17,000 acres last year. In this way they increased the yield of potatoes an estimated $2\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels and their income by \$4,000,000. Custom spray rings were also set up by the county agents.

Extension specialists in plant pathology worked closely with commercial producers of such plants as tomatoes, cabbage, and peppers, so that clean plants would reach the grower and disease would not be scattered interstate by the shipment of this material.

Spotting, following, and controlling the outbreak of plant diseases when they occur was another extension job. Oftentimes, as in the early spring of 1946, it was possible to warn producers in the path of these diseases to spray or harvest early and escape the trouble. Occasionally, as in 1945, with cucumber downy mildew along the Atlantic seaboard, it was possible to warn growers not to spray. The disease had faded and the expense and labor of spraying were unnecessary.

Through radio and circular letters, warnings and information on orchard spraying needs were given out regularly by extension workers in many States. Over 15,000 fruit growers received this information in Pennsylvania. In New York a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -million-bushel apple crop would have grossed hardly three-fourths of a million if disease had not been controlled by spraying.

NO PEACE FOR THE BUGS

New insecticides and recurring stories of the marvels they would bring about kept all extension entomologists and county workers busy answering questions. The possibilities of these new products were great, but the information about them was incomplete. There was no magic short cut to bug control, as yet. The faithful, periodic use of the arsenicals, nicotine, sulfur, and rotenone—the sprays and dusts that had served so well before—was still necessary.

To handle the boll weevil problem required the annual job of organizing the cooperative effort of farmers, research workers, insecticide dealers, cotton ginners, and merchants. The cotton surplus was disappearing, and there was need to salvage that 13 percent of cotton that insects usually consume. Results varied with the intensity of the program, but one proud Louisiana county agent reported a man who dusted with calcium arsenate and treated regularly. This man produced a bale of cotton to the acre during a year so bad that his less-attentive neighbors averaged under half a bale.

Grasshopper control was conducted in parts of 24 States. Poison was spread on 2,235,000 acres, saving crops valued at nearly 30 millions. Through the organization of community centers for mixing and distributing bait, county agents were able to reduce the cost of control. Each dollar spent in poisoning saved \$28 worth of crops.

Combining insecticides with sprays used for disease control reduced the expense of spraying orchards, potatoes, and gardens. So did the spray ring and the custom spray service make possible for small operators the use of power equipment.

Approximately 4 million head of cattle were treated with rotenone for grubs to conserve meat and hides, and DDT was used to control flies on cattle as well as in barns and houses. The entomologist in Kansas reported that such use upped gains on beef cattle half a pound a day and milk production 15 percent. Housewives and dairy-men looked at demonstrations of fly-free establishments and wondered if they could believe their eyes.

4-H Club members frequently helped county workers by observing and reporting on the number and spread of insect infestations and the effectiveness of control measures.

In several States extension workers set up area tests for trying out DDT. Thirty-three demonstrations were held in Pennsylvania, and 2,100 acres of potatoes were treated in Nebraska. In Alabama \$2,500,000 worth of peanuts were saved by this new poison. Next year there may be some newer, easier ways to cut down the annual board bill of insects. Twenty dollars a year per person in this country is more tribute to insects than we hope it will be necessary to pay.

MORE MEAT OR LESS?

Meat-hungry consumers looked beyond VJ-day with eagerness. Continued record meat production would soon be filling up the domestic meat counters throughout the country—or so they hoped. Livestock growers, with near-record numbers of animals on hand, wondered if our feed supply would be large enough to fatten out their animals.

County agents hustled to help farmers locate more protein supplements, improve pasture, and make hay and silage with the highest feeding value. They publicized the need and methods for drying our large harvest of soft corn.

Mixed-feed manufacturers, enjoying an unprecedented sale of their products, kept the wires busy buying feed and keeping their mixes standard or finding good substitutes for regular ingredients. That made another extension job—helping farmers to keep posted on these new mixed-feed formulas so that feeds and feed costs could be kept in line.

Selling fattened livestock was no problem at all. If you could raise a steer or pig or lamb you could sell it easily. The job was to figure and refigure rations using wheat, barley, oats, and greater quantities of soft or chaffy corn.

When the call went out for extra grain to ship abroad, the pinch got worse. Prices on grain were raised, the feeder's margin narrowed, and stockmen were told quite frankly to contract their operations. The world needed more grain, even at the cost of less meat.

Building a herd of livestock is a long-time operation. One can't go in and out of the livestock business as one shifts a field from grass to corn. The essential herds must be maintained. If more grain must go to Europe more grass and high-quality forage must be used, or so the stockmen decided at the hundreds of community meetings called by extension workers to explain and discuss the situation. Cull-

ing the breeding herd seemed in order, too; restricting high-protein supplements to breeding stock and young animals; conservation through saving a larger percentage of young stuff and through the even more rigid control of disease and parasites; maintaining the effort to use only sires of improved breeding; and selling market livestock at lighter weights. The livestock specialists and county agents took note of these decisions and went to work.

Pasture programs were set up with the crops men that included more lime and phosphate, better seed, more clipping and rotation. With the help of the engineers, plans for pit, trench, and snow-fence silo, forced-air mow drying, and improved hay-handling equipment were made available.

With the cooperation of State and Federal livestock sanitary officials, further progress was made in the control of livestock tuberculosis, brucellosis, erysipelas, cholera, and mastitis. To combat internal parasites, more emphasis was put on the use of phenothiazine for sheep, the new use of sodium fluoride for roundworms in hogs, and hexachloroethane for liver fluke in cattle.

Entomologists lent their hand to combat familiar external parasites such as cattle grubs, lice, ticks, horn flies, and plain barn flies.

Grading demonstrations to help in the selection of young breeding stock and in the culling of older or poorer animals were held in every State.

Over 1¾ million requests for help in livestock production were handled by extension workers during the year. One hundred and thirteen thousand local volunteer leaders helped in these educational activities.

MORE MILK WITH LESS GRAIN

The goal for the dairy industry during the year was never a matter of debate. The decision was automatic—more milk, if you can produce it, but with less grain.

Dairymen and county agents started with this basic research information: (1) Even heavy-milking cows can reach 75 percent of their full production on roughage alone; and (2) cows producing under 20 pounds of milk daily need no grain at all.

Improving pastures with lime and phosphate, reseeding, clipping, rotation grazing, and supplemental pasture fitted into Extension's over-all feed-production program. So did the campaigns to cut hay crops early and cure or ensile the crops to preserve full feeding quality. Both those procedures were part of the eight-point dairy program on which the whole dairy industry had been cooperating for 2 years. Considerable interest and momentum had already been created.

At meetings and demonstrations on the production and use of forage, county agents stressed two points to fit current needs: (1) Cull the herd to a size that fits the quantity of roughage available, and (2) feed supplementary concentrates in strict accordance with the quantity of milk each cow produces.

Disease control through vaccination of calves for brucellosis, management practices to prevent the spread of mastitis, sprays for flies, and treatment for parasites were publicized and demonstrated by extension specialists and agents in all the States. Over 900,000 calls for information on dairy problems reached agricultural agents during

the year. Nine-tenths of the farmers who sought this help wanted assistance on feeding or on disease and parasite control.

Labor shortages forced attempts to lessen the time required to do the chores. Hand-pushed carts to distribute grain at feeding time, the more convenient location of hay chutes, gates, and lanes, quick milking, and faster ways to handle milk were demonstrated and adapted to local farms.

Looking to the future, Extension continues to cooperate with the dairy-herd-improvement associations that increased 18 percent last year to a total of 1,124 testing associations with 627,878 cows.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine proved sires whose daughters averaged 380 pounds of fat a year in these testing associations were certified for use by breeders and associations that want to improve the production of their herds.

Artificial-breeding associations have been organized by and with extension help. These associations now number 336 in 29 States and include 73,000 herds with 575,000 cows. Nine hundred carefully selected bulls, often proved sires from dairy-herd-improvement associations, are used by these breeding associations. This is a bull-to-cow ratio of 1 to 638 instead of the normal of about 1 to 20.

Estimating the future production of a heifer by feeling and measuring the quarters of her udder when she is only 4 months old has attracted wide attention. County agents have been called on to explain, demonstrate, and teach dairymen this quick, feed-saving way to locate the good producers. Research workers at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., worked out this method and are field testing it through Extension.

POULTRY ADJUSTS TO THE FEED SUPPLY

From the 5 million poultry producers in the United States, extension workers received over 1¾ million requests for information. They came from large operators in the 375-million-capacity commercial broiler business who wanted information on regulations, from the established breeders who were hunting for the latest vitamin, and from the great army of families who "keep chickens."

A hen in every pot would have been more than possible during the war, except that she was busy laying eggs for those both here and abroad who could not get meat. Our dried-egg production had jumped from 11 million pounds a year to 270 million when the war stopped. But the hens did not stop laying with the peace. Neither did Britain stop buying dried eggs as had been expected.

Improved packaging of dried eggs that included lower moisture content and packing in an inert gas improved the storage quality so much that British housewives demanded more. The 86½ million pounds of dried eggs that went to England in the first 6 months of 1946 held eggs at the support price and gave the poultry industry a chance to trim its sails.

Poultry eats 55 percent of our mixed feed, and mixed feed was scarce. Specialists and county workers had the job of finding feed and helping unhappy poultrymen figure the best rations they could from the feeds available.

Culling demonstrations to help poultry growers remove nonlayers from the feed trough was a winter and spring job for Extension people

too. The reductions calculated by the Production and Marketing Administration were met almost exactly.

“Hatch early” was another campaign that brought results. It provided pullets that will lay by early fall and, by reducing the late hatch, made it easier to confine the poultry population to the feed supply.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan is operating in 47 States. Through the tests for disease made under the plan, the mortality hazard of baby chicks has been greatly reduced. By hatching eggs from only high-producing flocks, poultrymen cooperating in the plan increased the average rate of lay from 130 a hen per year in 1935–39 to 151 eggs in 1945. Extension workers in all the States are active in this national program. In 28 States the extension poultryman has been selected to serve as contact representative between the United States Department of Agriculture and the poultry industry.

Cooperation with the Production and Marketing Administration on grading and marketing problems has smoothed the flow of quality products to our tables so that we eat each year 391 eggs per capita and almost 30 pounds of chicken and turkey. Still the main production is from the small farm flock. At least most of the questions on poultry feeding, equipment, and disease control come from small-flock owners. And that is where Extension sends most of its poultry bulletins and leaflets.

FARM MACHINERY KEEPS RUNNING

Rebuild, repair, and keep it running. That was the year's program in the farm-machinery field. New equipment was as scarce as during the war, and the most envied man in a community was he who had managed to get a new tractor, truck, or combine.

Extension Service held hundreds of machinery-repair clinics and schools. The program included instruction on how to prevent breakage, the making of repairs, welding, drilling, adjustments, lubrication, and how to fight rust. Over 300,000 farmers were taught these skills and enabled to carry many of them back to their neighbors. Nearly a quarter of a million more sought help in using their equipment more efficiently.

When surplus property was available from the Government, agents advised their people of the sales and helped to explain the regulations covering its disposal.

COTTON FINDS ITS PLACE

Can I live with cotton? or, Can I live without cotton? Those two questions have bothered cotton growers in the Southern States for many years. Three hundred thousand of these cotton farmers think they have the answer, or at least the beginnings of the answer. These men believe they can live with cotton provided they pull it off its kingly throne and make it work like any other member of the family.

Cotton acreage in the United States has shrunk from over 42 million acres in 1930 to 17½ million in 1945. But cotton production in the same period dropped from 14 million bales to only 9 million; the acreage down more than one-half, the production down only one-third. Cotton growers figure that this points a moral—if they

continue to grow cotton they must be able to compete with other crops in this country and with cotton crops in other countries. From their recent efforts to grow cotton more efficiently they are convinced that southern cotton can earn its way.

The Extension Service has played a major role in helping the cotton industry toward a smoother road. Not the least of Extension's contributions has been its successful effort to enlist the cooperation of the experiment stations; the Agricultural Research Administration; the cottonseed crushers, ginner, and cotton-marketing and milling associations; the National Cotton Council, and other groups and agencies. State lines proved no barrier as the extension directors, specialists, and county agents in 10 Southern States mobilized all facts and factors for the job.

The new seven-step cotton program is the product of this cooperation. Based on the results of research and the experience of practical operators, the seven steps are the essential guideposts on the road to a permanent, solvent cotton industry. They are not perfect and will undoubtedly be changed somewhat, but they point a path that 300,000 cotton growers are already following successfully.

Three hundred thousand cotton growers in 1,799 one-variety communities are headed toward the improvement that doubled the yield of lint per acre in the Youth community in Walton County, Ga., and brought a total premium for extra quality and yield of \$62,000,000 to the South last year.

Growing the one variety of cotton best adapted in yield and quality to an area creates a uniformity of product that the market wants. It makes it possible for ginner to do a better job. It prevents the mixing of seed at gins so that seed supplies are more easily obtained. Testing this seed for germination and treating it for disease on a community basis also pays big dividends.

Demonstrating the desirability of improved varieties of cotton and the practical features of one-variety communities has been an all-South extension job. After the first agreement was reached on the seven-step program, hundreds of local meetings were held and radio talks given. Over 900,000 copies of regional leaflets describing procedures and many more State leaflets were used; and there were thousands of personal calls to make.

Planting good seed is but one of the seven steps—step 3, in fact. First, extension agents had to meet with farmers to help them plan rotations that would fit cotton into balanced farming. Mapping a soil-handling program that would include contour cropping and the use of legumes and cover crops to supplement or replace commercial fertilizer was next.

In Tennessee, for instance, county agents laid special emphasis on step 4—how to save labor with mechanical hoes, flame cultivation, cross plowing, defoliation, and mechanical pickers.

In Texas, demonstrations, press, and radio emphasized the methods for controlling the boll weevil and other insects. South Carolina pushed seed treatment for disease.

Picking and ginning methods that would raise the grade of cotton demanded and got the help of all. Twenty 1-day training schools for ginner were conducted in North Carolina and similar work was done in all the other cotton States.

Teaching growers the need for grading cotton accurately has been an extension job. This is necessary if folks are to sell on premium markets. In Louisiana 432,000 acres were registered for Federal classing and 390,000 bales were classed in Mississippi during the year.

Arkansas reported 60 percent of her cotton acreage in one variety of cotton and recommended that if land won't produce at least one bale an acre it probably is better adapted to some other crop.

The 900,000 requests for extension help on cotton problems revealed an eighth step to the seven-step program. This eighth step was confidence—confidence that, although the battle is not over, cotton, finally, has found its place.

TOBACCO

With tobacco acreage still under control, in accordance with the growers' almost unanimous vote, extension workers continued to emphasize yield, quality, and efficient operation. Assisted by 11,000 local leaders, the agents in 558 counties helped with the selection of improved, disease-resistant varieties, disease and insect control, harvesting and curing methods that insure high quality.

Labor-saving methods for handling tobacco developed by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station saved 745,000 man-days of labor during 1945 in the planting and harvesting of 83,000 acres of burley tobacco. Twenty-three percent of the burley tobacco growers were reached by Extension with these labor-saving methods.

MORE LUMBER, PULP, AND FENCE POSTS

One-third of the Nation's forest products come from our 139 million acres of farm woodlands. That one-third includes one-fourth of the sawlogs, nearly two-fifths of the pulpwood, quantities of veneer logs and charcoal, and the bulk of our fuel wood and fence posts. This harvest from the woods ranks tenth in value among all farm crops.

Last year 124,000 farmers obtained help from extension workers in tree planting; in the thinning, pruning, appraising, and cutting of farm woodlands; and in the production of naval stores and maple-sirup products.

Cooperative committees for marketing forest products were organized in 6,500 communities in cooperation with State and Federal agencies and with representatives of the lumber industry. Black walnut for gunstocks, dogwood for shuttle blocks, and naval stores were examples of the results of this work.

Over 22,000 local farm leaders were trained to assist in farm forestry, and about 600,000 farmers cooperated in the forest-fire-prevention program. More than 32,000 4-H Club members participated in forestry, wildlife, and conservation projects.

In the marketing of suitable timber from small farm acreages, extension workers assisted in making contracts with buyers, set up trained committees to mark the trees and pooled the individual consignments so that small operators could get the benefit of the contract price.

In Wisconsin the Soil Conservation Service and Extension conducted an auction of sawlogs which increased the net return to farmers considerably. Logs not suitable for sale were custom-sawed and

the lumber returned to the farmers for building purposes. One Wisconsin sawmill gets its entire sawlog supply from the harvest of some 300 farm woods.

Demonstrations, by county agents, of labor-saving machinery such as power saws, tree-planting and wood-splitting machines, and tractor-powered pulpwood and fuel-wood saws drew record crowds. Co-operative arrangements made it possible for many small growers to use this expensive but more efficient equipment. One extension forester publicized an efficient method for killing unwanted trees in pastures.

Pentachlorophenol, a new preservative for wood, was demonstrated by county agents in many States. Cooperative treating vats for using this new chemical, creosote, and other methods worked out by the Forest Products Laboratory and at Beltsville were set up for community use. Sills, poles, fence posts, and timbers for potato cellars were protected from decay and insects.

In cooperation with the Petroleum and Solid Fuels Administrations, Extension made surveys of supplies of fuel wood and helped to find an outlet for the timber blown down in the Cape Cod hurricane.

Keeping extension foresters and county agents posted on new methods and current situations required a series of training schools. All the agents in two States attended a short course at the experimentation branch in Crossett, Ark.

FARM LABOR—COMPLETED HARVEST

Over 7½ million placements of farm labor were made by Extension's labor offices in 1945. This was the extra help needed by farm families to make and harvest our second largest crop on record. The total placements exceeded those in 1944 by almost 1½ million.

The most acute labor shortage of the whole war period developed during the harvest of 1945. After VJ-day in August, people heaved a sigh of relief and sought some relaxation. Farm labor became scarcer, instead of more plentiful as had been hoped. Folks finally did respond to Extension's recruiting programs; the Army added another 25,000 war prisoners to farm work crews; and the potato, sugar-beet, corn, and other crops were harvested with no substantial loss. A record number of placements for 1 month was made by Extension's 7,755 labor offices in October 1945, the total being 1¼ million.

About one-sixth of the labor placements made involved the 93,000 foreign workers imported by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Labor and to 125,000 prisoners of war detailed by the War Department. The rest of the workers placed were the 2½ million American men, women, and youth who responded to Extension's call and went out to help farm people.

Town and city boys and girls who joined the Victory Farm Volunteers to help make and get in the crop numbered about 740,000. Camps housed 28,000 of these young workers, and 147,000 lived with farm families. The rest lived at home and were carried to and from work by specially organized "sunrise" transportation units. Public-spirited local leaders played an important part in organizing, training, and supervising these thousands of nonfarm youngsters. This activity proved its value both to the farmers who needed help and to the boys

and girls who wanted wages, experience, and work in the open air, as well as a chance to help win the war and the peace.

The Women's Land Army totaled 360,000 women and girls over 18 years of age. As with the VFV's, most of these people lived at home, though a few were housed in camps during fruit harvest, and some of them lived on the farms where they were employed. These women did an outstanding war job. They form a most dependable group on which to call in an emergency.

Migratory professional farm workers who move north with the harvest increased in number and usefulness through the organization of information centers, housing facilities, and camps. Along the Atlantic seaboard the number of these workers increased from a gasoline-rationed low of 10,000 in 1943 to over 20,000 in 1945.

In the Wheat Belt, Extension's information centers not only helped to move labor promptly to waiting jobs but made possible the orderly routing of the custom-operated combines and trucks that followed the harvest north into Canada.

The interstate movement of Latin Americans, principally from Texas to the Lake, Plain, and Mountain States, increased from 15,000 in 1944 to 22,000 in 1945. As the season progressed, more than 11,000 agricultural workers—many of them small farmers who had laid by or harvested their crops—were recruited in eight States and transported to seven others to meet peak harvest demands in the wheat, potato, sugar-beet, and tobacco fields. In addition to harvesting essential crops, these movements provided an opportunity for people with limited income to obtain remunerative employment.

The exchange of labor and equipment within a State or community was another major means for producing more with less help. Over 19,000 communities were organized to exchange men and machines among themselves. To keep these exchanges running and train inexperienced help, 108,000 local leaders, farm-labor foremen, and youth supervisors helped Extension's farm-labor assistants. Training schools for new workers were conducted, using the best experience of farmers and specialists to simplify the jobs and make them easier to learn and to do. Tobacco production in Kentucky was practically revolutionized with the development and use of better tools and methods for planting, pulling, transplanting, harvesting, and curing.

Labor saving in the home was not overlooked either. A movie on saving time and motion in ordinary household jobs was used in a series of household-management meetings. After the showings in Montana, a follow-up survey disclosed that the women had discovered and made 6,417 short cuts in such homely familiar tasks as washing dishes and cream separators, making beds, churning butter, making bread, cleaning floors, and ironing.

From this effort to make better use of farm labor has come a whole series of labor-saving devices for use in the home as well as on the farm. Caravans exhibiting home-made labor-saving equipment for kitchen, laundry, milk house, barn, granary, and hayfield have been shown to hundreds of thousands of people in rural areas. All the effort and ingenuity of farm people who did their job in spite of shortages is reflected in these collections that range from gadgets to tractor-

driven timesavers. Extension assisted 944,000 farm people with this effort to use farm labor more efficiently in 1945.

During the year regular county agents gave 123,000 man-days to helping special farm-labor assistants handle the labor program. They furnished Selective Service with information on 625,000 agricultural workers.

TODAY'S HOME BUILDS TOMORROW'S WORLD

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World! That was the theme for the first National Home Demonstration Week, May 5 to 12, 1946, when rural women throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico focused attention on the contribution of home and family toward progress and world peace.

The purposes of observance of National Home Demonstration Week were to acquaint more people with home demonstration work, to highlight its benefits, to encourage wider participation in it, and to recognize the contributions made by rural women who serve as volunteer leaders.

During the week, the 3¼ million women reached last year by home-demonstration work held open house, so to speak, calling attention to the progress made in rural living since the home-demonstration program was initiated more than 30 years ago, and pointing up problems, such as health and housing, in rural areas where solution will require concerted action in addition to individual effort.

Through meetings, exhibits, tours, and radio, the home-demonstration story was told Nation-wide. Publicity for home-demonstration week was like a snowball. Some governors issued proclamations. Local papers described events of the week. Feature stories with pictures were numerous. Stories in magazines having national circulation carried such titles as "Household Ambassadors," "A Day With the Home Demonstration Agent," "Demonstrating the Future," "Home Demonstration Women Work Wonders."

Editors sum up their views of home-demonstration work this way: Home-demonstration work is a judicious combination of group and individual work, of campaigns and home visits, of formal meetings and store-front conversations, of direct teaching and missionary work, by which information is passed on to community leaders who, in turn, pass it along in ever-widening circles.

FOOD FOR HEALTH AND SECURITY

It takes over 8,500 pounds of food to feed a family of five over a 12-month period. Milk, fats, lean meat, citrus fruit and tomatoes, green and leafy vegetables, potatoes, other vegetables and fruits, flour and cereals, eggs, dried beans and peas, sugar, all are essential to an adequate, healthful diet, and the total amount for an average family for a year weighs more than 4 tons.

Buying all that food is a major expense. Experience proves that when farm families buy their food they rarely buy the quantity or variety needed.

The opportunity to grow that food is one of the advantages of living on the farm. Yet growing 8,500 pounds of it is a major task that

cannot be relegated to the odd-job list and tended to between chore time and dark. Growing food for the family must be well planned and carried out with persistent attention.

Helping families to budget their food needs, produce that food, and obtain the most meals from those home-grown products is a major job of extension workers. Nearly 1 million families were helped with food budgets alone during the year.

Eighteen million home gardens were planted last year. They produced approximately 8 million tons of fresh vegetables. Orchards and berry patches added heavily to the total.

The home food and garden program reached rural towns and cities, as well as farms. A survey indicates that over 3 billion quarts of food was preserved at home.

Over 2½ billion pounds of beef, pork, and lamb were dressed last year by farmers on the farm. This meat was largely for home use.

Two tested family cows are needed to provide the milk and butter essential for the family. Enough hens to lay an egg a day for each member of the family and to keep frying pan or stewpot going at least 1 day a week were part of Extension's food budget and food-production program.

To illustrate how vigorous was the appeal to "grow your own," the Michigan Extension garden workers made a garden movie, gave 212 garden talks before schools and civic clubs, got out 146 news releases, used 15,000 inches of news space, made thirty 15-minute radio transcriptions, distributed 114,000 copies of garden guides, bulletins, and charts, and organized 300 community gardens.

Georgia had 52,000 gardens grown by white and Negro 4-H members. In Colorado victory gardens reduced the civilian take of commercially canned foods about one-third. Over 2 million families were assisted in improving the production of their own food supply.

Some 1¼ billion pounds of home-raised food is now stored locally in 8,000 frozen-food locker plants by over 2½ million families, three-fourths of whom are farmers. Freezing is a relatively new method for preserving food. Helping farm families to make the best use of this new development has required extension training schools in almost all of the States. Farmers, locker-plant operators, and local extension workers have attended. Training county and home agents to help their groups use this new equipment has been an emergency State and Federal job. The demand for printed instructions on freezing has taxed facilities in all the States. More than 500,000 copies of the Federal leaflet AWI-75, Freezing Meat and Poultry Products for Home Use, were distributed.

Freezing is the newest way to preserve home-grown foods, but most food is still canned, cured, or stored in a ventilated cellar. Community canning centers dot each State. Canning demonstrations still tax the home agent's time. Curing demonstrations and a movie and leaflets on curing are as popular as before.

Remodeling an old food cellar or building a new one has demanded increased help from the engineers on design and construction. Folks are loathe to see their hard-earned foodstuffs spoil.

Farm families have demanded increased information to help them grow and enjoy that 8,500 pounds of needed food. Over 2¼ million

families were helped with the preservation of home-raised food during the year.

Selecting, buying, and preparing foods are also important parts of a well-run dinner table. Information on these subjects included wise buying, ways to save war-short sugar, flour, and fat, cooking methods that preserve both flavor and food value, and the best uses of leftovers. Extension reached over 1¼ million families with this material and publicized the basic information throughout all the counties.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

Using home-raised foods for health has a partner that has grown to near maturity. Hot school lunches were a means, originally, to augment the meager diet of children from low-income families. They have also been a means of consuming some surplus foods.

Hot school lunches have become an institution. First of all, most of the children needed them; cold sandwiches are poor food for growing youngsters. Then too, so many children came from homes where sickness, lack of money, or lack of information made adequate day-by-day feeding difficult. Well-planned lunches helped.

Today more and more of these lunches are made from food that local folks have raised and canned themselves. Budgeting the school-lunch needs has given the home economics teacher and the home agent a chance to get the principles of nutrition accepted, to teach gardening, to demonstrate canning methods. Extension workers helped almost 17,000 schools to establish or maintain school-lunch programs during the year. The slogan, "Grow it for yourself, with a little extra for school lunches," has spread the food for health and security program into areas that could never be reached before.

PATCH AND REPATCH

Fix over that old dress! Make it do! Wear it out! This is a hard program for a woman to follow when the air and magazines bring thoughts of new styles, new fabrics, new finishes. Yet over 650,000 rural families sought help from the home demonstration agents during the year on problems of remodeling, renovating, and caring for old garments. Shortages, high prices, and poor-quality clothes have forced farm people, as well as others, to get along with what they have.

New mending techniques, new controls for moths and other insects, and improved storage methods have all been explained and demonstrated as Extension sought to prevent damage or shorten the repair job. Repair centers for well-worn sewing machines contributed to this end in all the States. In Minnesota alone 5,800 women learned to adjust sewing machines.

Tailoring coats and suits, that most difficult of all sewing jobs, has been attempted by mothers who were forced to remake old suits or cut them down for other members of the family. Remodeling clinics have mushroomed all over the country as extension specialist and home agents met the demand for help.

Teaching a homemaker to make a coat collar or lapel that will hold its shape or a pair of pants that do not crawl around the wearer's legs has given extension workers a chance to drive home the construction of

well-made clothes. This information is already helping people to choose wisely when they buy.

When new clothes and fabrics are available, the urge to buy will probably prove irresistible, since the need is great. Extension agents are cooperating with industry to keep abreast of the new materials and make information on them available in the counties. What are the differences between the new fibers, fabrics, and finishes? What are the meanings of grade labels, guarantees, and trade practices? What questions should a buyer ask a store clerk, and what answers should she look for? Clothing budgets might stand a bit of stretching later on, but the job is to be sure that you get the kind of garment best suited to your needs.

To reach beyond the 2 million contacts with families on clothing in 1945, several State staffs tried out a carefully planned series of radio programs. New York's "Let's make a dress" school reached seven States. A preliminary survey showed that half the people who took this radio course were new to Extension Service. Massachusetts also pioneered in teaching clothing construction by radio. Wisconsin's *New Life for the Old Hat*, a radio series, was given first award for women's programs by regional networks. It was cited as "a good example of teaching by radio."

Extension has been asked to help in new programs, such as "The Consumer Speaks," sponsored by the American Home Economics Association, and another for the guidance of home agents, teachers, and others, sponsored by the National Retailer Consumer Relations Council.

After working throughout the war on textile problems of the War Department, and with the Office of Price Administration, Civilian Production Administration, and Farm Security Administration, Extension has begun another program that looks to the future. This is called a Look Your Best program, and 4-H members and older youth are behind it. It stresses proper selection and care of clothes, the principles of good grooming, clothing budgets, and wise buying, as well as the best ways to patch and repatch.

NEW ROOFS FOR OLD

Houses need to be more than protection from the weather. They need to build in the convenience, safety, comfort, happy relationships, and beauty that every family wants and treasures. They need to keep out the extra steps, work, crowding, and bugs that are all too common. Housing is behind schedule on the farm, as elsewhere.

Farmhouses had to take what came during the war. Lumber and labor shortages prevented more than emergency repairs. The cumulative need for repairs, remodeling, and replacing is building up a steadily increasing pressure. Roofs, foundations, floors, and leaky windows demand attention, to say nothing of too many people under one roof. Demands on State extension services for house plans of all kinds range from 5 to 10 times greater than in the prewar period.

Then too, people want to add improvements to their homes—more space, more closets; more light, running water, bathrooms, central heating, insulation, screens, and plumbing; labor-saving floors, wall coverings, and equipment. In spite of shortages, Extension helped during the year with the rearrangement of 159,000 kitchens.

Good housing is also part of the solution for the farm labor program. To hold the children's interest in the farm and to attract and hold efficient married help require adequate places for people to live. Shelters won't do.

Extension held several regional conferences in cooperation with the building and materials industries and others to set up a variety of plans and specifications that could be adapted and shifted to meet local and individual needs. The plans were reproduced in a series of small cut-out models of rooms, equipment, and furniture. These will be used in 1947 to help farm families arrange and rearrange the floor plan until they find the combination that suits best. The specifications for foundations, walls, roofs, and heating aim at reducing the hazards of settling, fire, decay, termites, and rats.

Ten State extension services held special schools to train their county workers in housing requirements. Other States plan to do the same.

When materials become available, many farm families, amateurs at building houses, will invest their savings and their dreams in a new home. Extension hopes it will be equipped to help the families avoid mistakes and make those dreams come true.

MORE LIGHT WITH ELECTRICITY

Light-giving, labor-saving, food-preserving electricity reached or was extended in 1,685 rural associations in 1945. Helping the Rural Electrification Administration and the public utilities to lengthen lines all that they could, Extension also helped 162,000 families and communities to use electric current to best advantage.

Lights came first, of course; but outside the house, care was needed in the installation of motors and motor-driven pumps, grinders, brooders, and milk coolers. A whole series of training schools for farm people was conducted by extension workers on fitting electricity usefully and safely into the home.

HOME INDUSTRIES PAY THEIR WAY

Winter evenings on the farm are often long. The trained, patient fingers of home craftsmen have, for generations, made use of this slack time to fashion articles of beauty and usefulness for the world to enjoy. Prominent among these things have been rugs, fabrics, furniture, pottery, baskets, needlework, leather, bead and metal work, and many varieties of ingenious articles from native materials.

Often the first sample of the craftsman's art has been something needed for the home—a chair, quilt, gourd drinking cup, or palmetto brush. Oftentimes it was the product of a hobby—creative work for relaxation, to supple stiffened fingers, or teach some growing youngster how to think and plan and reason.

In recent years home craftsmen have developed their skill so wisely, judged their outside markets so accurately, that the sale of their creations has often made comfortable additions to family incomes. The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts Shops sold \$66,000 worth of home-made articles in a year. Alabama reported over 14,000 home-made handbags, worth \$35,000 but mostly kept and enjoyed at home. Other States have records of comparable sales.

Working with the Russell Sage Foundation, Extension has located 112 organized handicraft centers or groups in 38 States. Home agents and State specialists report an increasing demand for information on home industries. Design, improved craftsmanship, and markets have been asked for most frequently.

During the year Extension held two training schools for farm women and a 3-week short course for extension workers from eight States.

In Catoosa County, Ga., the home agent established a work center for rural women, many of whom had lost their jobs in a nearby war plant. Such a center can often provide the proper light, space, and tools, and even some power machinery. But most handicraft articles are made at home.

Home industries have therapeutic and recreational value. They have a place in the lives of people of all walks of life. They can also be made to pay their way.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

When Johnny came marching home from the war or the gun factory he often found things different from the way he remembered them. If father or mother or sister had also responded to the call of war, the situation was even more upset. Those who had remained on the farm were older, more weary, and often less careful of others.

Major problems on which help was requested from the Extension Service included readjustment to the aftermath of war deaths and disability, the doubling-up of families due to the housing shortage, youth delinquency, the increase in nervous and emotional diseases, and war-disturbed marriages.

Combined with these were the young veteran's problems of future programs for education, jobs, and the assignment of responsibilities. Decisions had to be prompt, or so it seemed. They could not await the gradual unfolding that is normal with most maturing families.

The 19 full-time State extension specialists in family relationships were approached for help regarding the adjustment of the returned serviceman, maternal and infant care, adjustments of adolescents, the school child's development, the 4-H child-care project, the discussion of marriage in youth groups, family and neighborhood recreation. More than a quarter of a million families were assisted in improving family relationships and 201,779 families were helped with child development and guidance problems.

Since wholesome, family-shared play is a stabilizer, the family life and recreation specialists assisted 451,280 families with improved home recreation.

The experiences of extension workers now on this expanding job are being made available to other members of the staff and to other workers in adjoining States.

HEALTH PROGRAM EXPANDS

Progress of the medical profession in preventing, diagnosing, and treating disease has benefited people living in centers of population more than it has people in rural areas. The pattern of sickness and death on farms and in small towns is much the same as it was 50 years

ago. In the cities, on the other hand, mother and infant mortality have been much reduced, as has the death rate from diseases that modern medicine has learned to treat most successfully.

The reasons for this situation are obvious. Medical authorities are agreed that there should be 1 doctor to every 1,000 people as the very minimum, yet many rural areas have only 1 doctor for 2,000 to 10,000 people. According to the most recent records, 1,200 rural counties have no recognized hospital at all; yet they contain a population totaling 15 million. Public-health services are usually strongest in large cities, and modern medical facilities, equipment, and personnel lend themselves more readily to larger clinics, hospitals, and the patronage of greater numbers.

Another factor affecting rural health adversely is that rural people as a whole use their available medical services less freely than do city people. Traditional dependence on home remedies, the need to avoid expense, and lack of information regarding the possibilities and desirabilities of prompt, efficient medical care all contribute to this.

Extension has always included health in its educational and 4-H programs, but emphasis has been on nutrition, home situations, and health habits rather than on medical care. Recently Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio added health-organization specialists to their State extension staffs, and Arkansas and Maine are about to do so. A number of States have assigned this work to other specialists on the staff.

The job of these specialists is to help communities survey and analyze their health needs; appraise and use their local medical facilities to best and widest advantage; and work out with them the programs that seem practical and adequate.

Such programs may include efforts to attract doctors who have returned from the services, helping them to locate homes and offices, or cooperating to provide for them more complete and adequate diagnostic and hospital facilities. Where patronage or expense is a major obstacle, group health or hospitalization may spread the burden of cost.

Sometimes the needed start may be only a wider understanding of the possibilities of modern medicine among the people. Oftentimes the establishment of an immunization clinic will solve a current health problem and pave the way for more complete health service.

All these are but examples of the situations that Extension has found already as it approaches this new educational opportunity.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARM AND HOME

Would-be balanced farmers and homemakers made $11\frac{1}{3}$ million contacts with Extension during the year for help in analyzing their farm and home plans, setting up improved procedures, and hunting additional sources of income. These requests for assistance on business problems also included balancing the year's operations, uncovering the most profitable enterprises, and making out the income tax.

For years, farmers and homemakers, cooperating with Extension, have kept detailed records of their operations. Summarized and studied each year, this increasing volume of local facts has brought to light the crops, livestock, methods, and investments that provide the best and safest course to follow.

Leases, partnerships, and rental information are other byproducts of these factual histories of local farms. Credit, rental costs, or rental rates are calculated more fairly when the plan of operation is laid out in advance.

Discussions on the economic outlook have helped half a million other farmers and homemakers to plan the year ahead, to estimate their income, and weigh the payment of existing debts against the risk of expanding their operations.

Returning veterans have used economic information also. Many of them have gone to county agents for advice about land values, credit sources, credit dangers, successful farming methods, and local opportunities to buy or rent, or to work and farm part time. In many communities Extension has organized committees of local farmers to help these veterans get a start on the farm.

Community problems such as land use, flood control, roads, schools, rural health, and taxes are samples of subjects that have been tackled and decided by State and county rural-policy committees. Extension helped to set up these committees and has worked with them in over 10,000 communities.

Cooperative marketing organizations numbering over 10,300, with a membership of over 1,700,000, were assisted in different ways by extension workers during the year. These enterprises included many processing plants such as creameries, cheese factories, and locker plants, but were largely concerned with marketing raw products such as cotton, wool, livestock, grain, and fruit. Twelve thousand independent plants and 1,300,000 farmers or families not members of co-operatives were given the same type of assistance through the year. They were helped with the organization and operation of marketing agencies; grading the product according to market standards; locating market outlets; keeping posted on market prices, and solving the problems of storage and transportation. Jobs like these were done in over 25,000 communities by extension folks in 1945.

Wartime regulations made it necessary for extension workers to broadcast frequently the changes in ceilings, subsidies, quotas, and regulations.

Extension workers helped in an effort to keep land values in their true perspective. Illinois county agents, for example, conducted a series of 1-day land-value clinics that drew an average attendance of 55 people from all walks of life.

Extension helped to promote discussions on national policies, the control of inflation, the International Bank, the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the famine situation. Shall I grow more or less wheat? Shall I keep or sell my ewe lambs? Can we afford a new house? Questions like these may find their answer in the capitals or on the farms in both hemispheres. Farmers understand these close relationships and are asking increasingly for information on world policies. Presenting the information on both sides of these national issues is a currently expanding part of extension activity.

4-H CLUBS

The purpose of 4-H Club work is to teach rural boys and girls some of the improved methods of farming and homemaking and to combine

these skills with lessons in thrift, integrity, perseverance, dependability, and good citizenship.

Nearly 1,600,000 young people between 10 and 20 years of age carried on one or more phases of farming or homemaking during the year. And speaking of perseverance and dependability, 76½ percent of them completed their job. That is quite a record considering the many things that can happen to a family, an animal, or a garden and the many wartime changes in Extension's supervisory personnel.

The 1945 enrollment in 4-H Club work was but the current chapter in Extension's continuous effort to equip farm boys and girls for the life ahead. Over 10 million "alumni" have graduated into spheres of greater usefulness since 4-H work began.

4-H Club work in 1946 crossed and mingled with all other extension activities, but chief emphasis was on food production and conservation for the benefit of those at home and overseas. 4-H Clubs and club members also shouldered their share of the responsibility for community activity in health, safety, and recreation.

Teaching these young people the technical phases of their individual jobs and maintaining their interest and enthusiasm through the months required to grow a crop or fatten a steer take real leadership. Every extension worker has put his shoulder to the 4-H wheel, but the special club agents and the younger county and home agents have carried the biggest load. Finding and keeping the right kind of 4-H worker during the war has been a major administrative problem, but it should become easier as more service men and women come home.

Holding club-work enrollment steady during the war years was only possible through the loyal help of the 178,000 local leaders who accepted the responsibility of leading community 4-H groups. Without the 4-H camp in Washington, D. C., and many State 4-H events, local affairs and achievement days had to replace the incentive and excitement of the bigger contests.

4-H Club members put patriotism into action during the year in the production of food for war and postwar use. The half-million acres of crops, 700,000 4-H animals, 10 million chickens, 33 million quarts of canned food, 13 million pounds of other food—frozen, dried, cured, or stored—the 19 million well-planned meals and over 1½ million home-made or remodeled garments, all added extra food and clothing for a world that needed more.

Since the beginning of hostilities, 4-H Club members have grown 1 million acres of garden products and raised 43 million chickens or other poultry and 2,700,000 head of livestock. They collected over 400 million pounds of scrap and bought or sold over 200 million dollars' worth of bonds and stamps.

Looking beyond their own personal needs, as all good citizens do, these 1,600,000 young people considered and discussed cooperation among men and nations, how to conserve our natural resources, world peace and its relation to democracy. They even worked out a platform for themselves. "Guideposts" they called it. Older folks could well afford to stop, read, and consider them all, but 3 of the 10 will indicate the stature of these boys and girls:

Guidepost—

1. Developing talents for greater usefulness.
6. Creating better homes for better living.
10. Serving as citizens in maintaining world peace.

Negro 4-H Clubs totaled 8,841 last year and 77,000 Negro club leaders reported over 223,000 completions by their members.

OLDER YOUTH

The newest challenge in club work is the program for older youth. The interests and situations of these folks vary. Finding activities that will blend with the jobs, romances, and responsibilities of 4-H graduates is quite a problem.

But these young men and women are working it out for themselves. Organized groups of older youth are now active in 1,211 communities with a membership of 45,000. Swims, tours, and money-raising festivals, and discussion meetings on selecting one's life work, on community cooperation, and on world affairs have been fruitful examples of their activities.

These older youth have the perspective, judgment, and experience to develop their own ideas. They have the resources—money, transportation, and confidence—to work them out. Mostly they need some extension help in getting started, in finding a convenient place to meet, and in pioneering their way into the activities of their neighborhood.

The transition of older youth from the individual 4-H steer or garden project of their earlier years to group action in the interest of community improvement or activity has been made naturally and easily by most of these groups, but it is a place where extension help has been used frequently and to advantage. "Organized encouragement" is a fair definition of Extension's effort to help these groups of maturing young folks develop their own programs.

NEGROES KEEP THE PACE

Hungry men can't work or fight. That was the theme of Extension's Negro program in the South in 1945 as about 7 million rural Negro people set out to produce their share of the Nation's food.

Adequate food supplies for the family required attention to soil conservation and year-round gardens and an increase in the production of corn, peanuts, sugarcane, rice, and sweetpotatoes. Pastures were improved to care for increasing numbers of hogs, beef, and dairy cattle and to provide clean range for poultry.

Negro extension workers were increased by 170, but even the increased force was taxed to handle the requests for information on producing, preserving, and marketing crops.

Negro extension leaders attending a conference in Washington, D. C., reported that in Arkansas the garden program reached the towns so effectively that there were two-thirds as many urban as farm gardens. Food-production contests among renters and among landowners added interest to the effort to "grow your own." Twelve hundred and sixty families in Florida planted fruit trees.

Throughout the South emphasis was placed by Negro extension workers on the use of good, disease-free seed and plants, a range of plantings that would produce during all seasons, and proper methods of canning. Adequate storage for cured meats, sweetpotatoes, and canned foods required attention in all the Southern States.

Production and yields increased with the attention given. Yields of 35 to 40 bushels of corn an acre were not uncommon, and one

Negro tobacco grower in Tennessee averaged 1,500 pounds of burley to the acre.

Curb markets to sell surplus foods were organized and dealt chiefly in garden products, poultry, eggs, and pork. Georgia's Negro women's clubs sold nearly a million dollars' worth of products. Sugar-cane for chewing was exported to northern States at 3 to 5 cents a cane. Georgia's famous Fort Valley show and sale of pork, dressed and cured by Negroes, continued to stimulate the live-at-home program throughout the South.

Curb markets also proved good outlets for home-made products other than food. Rugs, quilts, spreads, and home-made articles of all kinds found a ready market, paying patient hands for many hours that might not otherwise have been profitably employed.

Local shows and sales of livestock organized by extension workers and local communities formed an outlet for 4-H animals and surplus livestock. In North Carolina, high-grade heifers were bought for use in the expanding Negro dairy program.

Other community extension programs included reforestation and training in the thinning and appraisal of timber and in fire control. Mississippi organized a fight to eradicate venereal disease.

Related to these community efforts were Extension's efforts to improve housing and water supplies in rural homes. Progress was slow, but the sale of surplus products is producing a backlog of savings bonds that will be used to advantage when materials become available.

The Negro farmer in Alabama who reported the sale of \$5,000 worth of collards as well as a bale of cotton to the acre is an exception, of course, but he typifies the way that increasing thousands of Negro families are succeeding in their efforts toward a better rural life.

RURAL ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

Where leadership, good will, and ambition are active in a community they are often taken for granted. But their lack is noticed much more acutely. One senses the lack of any lift or pull or co-operative momentum. One sees the struggling church, the divided community, the poor school, the ineffective local organization. Bored youngsters gather on the streets at dark, hungering for excitement.

The difference is activity—organized activity. In 2,000 counties, extension workers helped 42,000 community groups to organize or proceed with programs to improve the social life of all the neighbors. Better recreational facilities were the objective in 26,000 communities, and over 450,000 families were assisted with home recreation. Help was given in fixing up 6,600 school or community playgrounds, and 5,700 local libraries received extension assistance.

In 24 States extension specialists in sociology were employed. Sociology deals with people. It crosses all fields where people work with people.

Practicing the cooperation that they preach, these sociologists lent a hand in community planning with local people, school teachers, and pastors; in labor recruiting, housing, and training; in war and Red Cross drives. They helped to train local leaders for subject-matter demonstrations and for conducting discussion groups on local and international policies, on health and housing.

All extension work aims toward a higher level of rural living. The sociology specialists and 100,912 local leaders in recreation and community cooperation are adding momentum to the achievement of this end.

SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION

Safety of all kinds is a matter of education. Extension taught safety measures throughout the year and concentrated on it during spring Clean-Up Week, National Fire Prevention Week, and National Farm Safety Week.

Hazards were removed from a recorded 533,000 farms in 2,000 counties, and this number does not include many other places where that bottom step was repaired or where some dairyman took an extra minute to put a staff in the bull's ring.

Fire-fighting groups were organized and trained in hundreds of communities. For added momentum nearly 400,000 4-H Club members were given special training in safety and fire prevention.

THE GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

Training students and technical representatives of other countries in American farming and extension methods gave Extension a chance to participate in our country's cooperation with other friendly countries.

Seventy-six foreign students from 10 countries in Latin America, the Near East, and the Far East studied agriculture and extension methods in the United States during the year. Extension cooperated with foreign governments, the State Department, the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the Foreign Economic Administration, UNRRA, and the Office of Inter-American Affairs in the training of these people.

The 66 men and 10 women were given a comprehensive orientation course in the Federal Extension office and then spent several months studying with extension agents in various States and counties and living and working on selected farms.

A seminar for foreign missionaries was also held at the request of Agricultural Missions, Inc., an interdenominational organization. Having heard abroad of the way Extension was teaching people on the farm, 24 experienced teachers of agriculture and home economics in the foreign missions asked for and received a 2-week course in extension methods and techniques, held in the Federal office.

REACHING MORE PEOPLE

Commercial industries have given Extension excellent cooperation in widening the distribution of approved recommendations on such things as crop production, livestock management, food preservation, equipment, and housing. Industry's representatives, salesmen, and local distributors reach almost all of the people and compose an ever-growing outlet for extension information.

Commercial organizations and cooperatives in increasing number have invited extension specialists to contribute to their training conferences, and Extension in turn has conducted short courses for representatives of commercial agencies.

The result is that more local lumberyards carry plans and ready-cut lumber for practical hog and poultry houses and feeders; more local carpenters are schooled in the remodeling of kitchens; more fertilizer, seed, and feed salesmen are acquainted with the research findings that have local application. National associations of railroads, manufacturers, bankers, food processors, now use extension information in their advertising and house organs.

The commercial dairy industry financed a most useful series of 15-minute radio transcriptions, featuring the eight points in the dairy program. Textile manufacturers are cooperating in spreading accurate information about new fabrics; locker-plant operators have become local centers for information on everything from seed selection through insect and disease control to methods of cooking.

Similar cooperation is also expanding in Extension's relations with the various State and Federal service agencies. Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and other departmental agencies all have an opportunity to pass on the needed facts, and all are helping to widen the circle of contacts.

Radio stations have found extension material to be of increasing value to their listeners and are helping to pioneer in a more truly teaching type of broadcast. The agents in Vigo County, Ind., just celebrated their four-thousandth broadcast from the local station at Terre Haute.

The weight of this total cooperative effort has made it possible to reach most of the people promptly. It has added greatly to the effectiveness of such campaigns as victory gardening, 4-H Club work, the eight-point dairy program, the seven-step cotton program, and housing.

INFORMATION AIDS

Supplementing the personal activity of extension workers is the unrecordable reach of extension information through well-organized information aids. The 700,000 news articles, 42,000 radio broadcasts, and 20 million copies of bulletins that came from county, State, and Federal extension offices last year were another effort to lengthen the arms of extension workers, carry their voices to the road ends, and make the needed facts available to all.

Circular letters, handbills, posters, exhibits are additional examples of the way all means of communication have been used to extend information at the time and in the place where it is needed.

Reporting news and research so that the casual reader will be interested and understand; selecting or creating illustrations that tell the whole story at a glance; repeating the same facts in several different ways; picking out the parts that commercial advertisers can use, these are some of the ways by which Extension seeks to use information aids to multiply the contacts of its workers.

FOR MORE EFFECTIVE TEACHING

Extension's job is to attempt to speed-up the process of learning. Extension workers must hunt out improvements that will make the acceptance of better methods more rapid and widespread. By examining and comparing the teaching methods now in use and studying

the effectiveness of various types of organization, supervision, and program, extension workers are enabled to broaden their field for greater service.

A readability analysis was made of 1,200 extension publications. In this list over half were beyond the eighth-grade reading level. Yet over half of our farm people have not gone beyond the eighth grade. Many extension publications are now being revised and simplified.

And what applies to publications is true also of unfamiliar words and involved sentences that are often used in talks and demonstrations. Presenting information in clear, direct, and understandable form received renewed emphasis.

Radio has been thought to be chiefly a selling agent, to arouse interest in the listener. Surveys in North Dakota, Wisconsin, and New York have proved that radio can be used to teach effectively, provided the script and follow-up are prepared correctly. Schools to teach radio writing and delivery to extension workers are becoming increasingly numerous and popular.

Training schools to teach extension workers other improved methods for carrying out their work successfully were conducted in many States. These schools included more definite procedures for analyzing local situations and discovering the remedies; simplifying demonstrations; shortening the learning or breaking-in period for inexperienced workers; holding community discussion groups to the main topic, increasing the clarity of news articles; evaluating progress during the year.

The three "J" programs, used so effectively during the war to train servicemen and workers in munition plants were adapted successfully to farming jobs and situations.

Job-instruction training (JIT), how to teach a man to do a job, was applied widely to the training of inexperienced farm workers in the labor program.

Job-methods training (JMT), how to work out a shorter, easier way to do a job, helped to cut hours and miles off the daily chores and household tasks in all the States. JMT also helped to stimulate the production of that great array of labor-saving machinery and devices that hard-pressed farm families created and built.

Job-relations training (JRT), the principles for supervising and handling crews of workers, made it easier for newly selected foremen to graduate from the ranks of the worker and assume the responsibilities of the boss.

All three of the "J" programs increased the efficiency of extension workers.

Returning servicemen and the new and the seasoned workers have all profited from these courses. Summer-school courses in more effective extension teaching were given by six State agricultural colleges in 1945-46 with an enrollment of 258 extension workers.

Planning an extension program and organizing a county extension office so that it will run efficiently are being studied now on a Nation-wide basis. Home agents were found to work a 52-hour week. Half of their time is used in teaching and travel. What changes in planning, management, and working conditions will relieve the agent of more of the routine office work, lessen travel, and speed up the process of reaching all families in the county? That is another and current problem for the extension staff.

These women also reported the need for frequent opportunities to catch up on new developments in nutrition, food preservation, clothing, and home furnishing. The need for specialist help is even greater than it used to be.

A survey among older 4-H boys and girls disclosed that they wanted an organization of their own to meet twice a month, the year round, in homes. They wanted to plan their own program but desired some adult help. A formal 4-H project should not be required, and the programs should include discussions relating to the members' own community, world problems, and how to make a living. This is sound fare for those who work with older youth.

Facts like these help to evaluate the effectiveness of extension work, to give supervisors a better basis for developing their plans and methods.

State and regional workshops have been held where both State and county workers learn the soundest methods for measuring the effectiveness of their programs among the people—how to select a representative sample of the population, what questions to ask, and how to interpret the answers.

Extension supervisors have also attended regional schools to work out improved procedures for organizing a county, training new agents, establishing public relationships, and developing local leaders.

Extension is hunting for improved methods as persistently as do the people on the farm.

VOLUNTEER LEADERS, A TRIBUTE

Mention has already been made of the services rendered by the 1,077,000 farm men, women, and youth who have served as unpaid extension leaders or helpers among their neighbors.

These public-spirited people have tried out new methods on the farm or in the home; shouldered the responsibility for arranging for local gatherings; accepted the chairmanship and leadership of 4-H groups, homemakers' clubs, and men's organizations. They distributed wartime information by mail, by telephone, and in person, and often furnished and drove the trucks that collected the wartime salvage of old iron or paper.

There was the hog grower who proved to all passers-by that clean ground and clean pasture paid in pork and profit. There was Mrs. Smith, who put on that community canning demonstration in the church kitchen. There was Sergeant Brown. He took over the leadership of his old 4-H Club when he came back from Europe.

No greater tribute can be paid to county extension agents or to the farm people with whom they work than the friendly, useful, unselfish way these local leaders have given of themselves to their communities.

LOOKING DOWN THE ROAD

Helping farm people to obtain the facts and skills needed to operate their farms and farm homes is Extension's assignment. In the past, Extension has concentrated on making available the information that would help farm people to become more efficient specialists on the farm and in the home.

Concentration on improved farming methods will probably continue. It should, since efficient production is the foundation of all farming. Recently, however, Extension has made an organized attempt to broaden the scope of its educational program, to survey rural needs, and to provide more help on problems that concern the family more intimately than they do the farm or the farmhouse.

Within each rural family arise all the wants, hopes, and ambitions that are normal to maturing people. Yet these desires must be forever adjusted to the distance of the rural family from others as well as to the urgencies of daily chores, peak loads at harvesttime, weather, and roads.

Farm life cannot be made to fit the pattern of life beside the courthouse square, nor do farm people want it to. But they are asking Extension to help them not only to capitalize the advantage of living on the farm but also to overcome some of its disadvantages. Over 477,000 local leaders have helped with extension organization and planning.

Help has been requested in providing more adequate medical service for rural areas, planned recreation, better housing, improved social relationships, community organization, and more local leadership.

None of this is new or foreign to extension programs, but an effort is being made to increase the emphasis and speed up the process. The more than a million rural men, women, and youth who have already accepted local leadership in various activities reflect the widespread interest in community development. This leadership is a leaven that is spreading its influence rapidly when given opportunity.

Related to this improvement in the living conditions of the family and the community are expanding peacetime efforts to show the close relation between the familiar problems of farm management and our national policies and international situation. The effects of our conservation of national resources, of the kind, quantity, and quality of crops produced, of the time and method of marketing and margin needed by processors and distributors all span the long miles to Washington and to countries overseas. The solvency of an individual farm is neighbor to the solvency of the world.

STATISTICS

The new funds, together with a \$4,528,284 increase in State and local appropriations for Extension, give a total of \$52,996,200 from all sources for cooperative extension work during the year beginning July 1, 1946. Of this amount, 48.4 percent is State and local funds, and 51.6 percent is Federal funds. That compares with total regular appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1946, of \$44,548,272; 52.5 percent of which came from Federal and 47.5 percent from State sources. No funds were withheld from the States during the year for failure to comply with the requirements set down by Congress.

TABLE 1.—Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, and 1946, and total number of extension workers, July 1, 1946

State	Counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—								Total extension workers July 1, 1946
		1915		1925		1935		1946		
		County agricultural	Home demonstration	County agricultural	Home demonstration	County agricultural	Home demonstration	County agricultural	Home demonstration	
Alabama	67	67	19	59	37	67	44	67	67	419
Arizona	14	3		12	9	11	6	12	1 9	45
Arkansas	75	52	20	50	39	75	72	75	75	268
California	58	11		43	22	43	25	47	37	229
Colorado	63	13		20	2	45	5	1 48	30	132
Connecticut	8	6		8	7	8	8	8	8	69
Delaware	3	3		3		3	3	3	3	25
Florida	67	36	27	36	30	44	29	61	40	174
Georgia	159	81	48	121	61	155	80	153	1 106	439
Idaho	44	3		16	27	31	37	1 35	1 28	86
Illinois	102	18		95	21	97	39	1 102	1 90	306
Indiana	92	31		79	1	91	12	92	62	262
Iowa	99	11		99	15	99	35	98	70	280
Kansas	105	39		63	15	100	27	100	52	259
Kentucky	120	39	19	72	24	114	29	1 118	1 65	290
Louisiana	64	43	13	48	24	62	52	64	64	283
Maine	16	3		16	15	16	15	1 16	1 16	67
Maryland	23	13	6	23	19	23	23	23	23	111
Massachusetts	14	10		11	11	11	10	11	11	98
Michigan	83	17		57	5	73	5	1 80	1 42	250
Minnesota	87	23		58	8	86	11	87	47	251
Mississippi	82	49	33	54	44	79	69	82	78	442
Missouri	114	15		50	9	114	14	1 112	95	355
Montana	56	8		23	6	40	8	1 45	19	87
Nebraska	93	8		43	2	93	14	1 86	1 36	178
Nevada	17			8	9	14	6	1 15	1 10	33
New Hampshire	10	5		10	8	10	10	10	10	71
New Jersey	21	7		18	11	19	15	20	18	99
New Mexico	31	8		21	5	24	10	30	1 23	86
New York	62	29		55	38	51	37	56	1 52	383
North Carolina	100	64	34	74	49	97	53	99	100	513
North Dakota	53	15		33	1	53	4	50	10	97
Ohio	88	10		85	15	84	22	88	68	255
Oklahoma	77	56	24	65	44	77	68	77	77	315
Oregon	36	12		28	3	34	6	36	26	148
Pennsylvania	67	14		63	28	65	63	66	66	256
Rhode Island	5			5	2	5	5	1 5	1 5	23
South Carolina	46	43	24	40	38	46	46	46	46	256
South Dakota	69	5		34	32	69	27	1 53	1 37	119
Tennessee	95	38	24	50	26	95	42	95	85	403
Texas	254	99	27	155	88	235	151	1 247	1 196	701
Utah	29	10		18	11	21	8	1 28	1 26	83
Vermont	14	9		12	7	14	11	14	13	69
Virginia	100	55	22	65	35	93	42	1 99	1 82	357
Washington	39	10		26	5	38	8	1 37	29	128
West Virginia	55	27	10	36	15	44	27	1 52	1 37	191
Wisconsin	71	12		48	1	65	7	68	1 59	243
Wyoming	23	6		16	5	20	7	22	1 15	63
Alaska	4							2	3	6
Hawaii	5					4	4	4	4	58
Puerto Rico	36							36	31	123
Total	3, 115	1, 136	350	2, 124	929	2, 857	1, 351	2, 980	2, 301	10, 484

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

TABLE 2.—Expenditures of funds ¹ from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by sources of funds and totals for 1940-44

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within States		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bank-head-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' or-ganizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
Alabama-----	\$1, 388, 993. 62	\$695, 016. 12	\$693, 977. 50	-----	-----	\$654, 071. 94	\$37, 220. 03	\$3, 724. 15	\$337, 569. 67	\$351, 004. 59	\$5, 403. 24
Arizona-----	176, 730. 58	117, 243. 39	59, 487. 19	-----	-----	94, 410. 17	22, 833. 22	-----	25, 758. 00	33, 729. 19	-----
Arkansas-----	913, 248. 92	575, 969. 90	337, 279. 02	-----	\$855. 00	534, 948. 38	33, 217. 36	6, 949. 16	252, 458. 91	84, 820. 11	-----
California-----	1, 184, 414. 81	453, 531. 62	730, 883. 19	\$1, 620. 00	-----	414, 446. 82	37, 464. 80	-----	475, 204. 78	255, 678. 41	-----
Colorado-----	408, 956. 06	212, 166. 59	196, 789. 47	1, 155. 00	-----	158, 977. 29	24, 638. 47	27, 395. 83	104, 492. 99	92, 296. 48	-----
Connecticut-----	329, 823. 45	131, 790. 41	198, 033. 04	1, 620. 00	-----	105, 370. 45	24, 799. 96	-----	121, 430. 04	54, 969. 28	21, 633. 72
Delaware-----	88, 813. 19	73, 069. 20	15, 743. 99	-----	-----	51, 962. 38	21, 106. 82	-----	15, 026. 44	717. 55	-----
Florida-----	543, 662. 42	224, 545. 15	319, 117. 27	1, 620. 00	-----	195, 507. 43	27, 417. 72	-----	129, 251. 62	189, 865. 65	-----
Georgia-----	1, 178, 709. 25	733, 994. 94	444, 714. 31	-----	1, 620. 00	668, 087. 29	37, 854. 95	26, 432. 70	182, 476. 27	262, 238. 04	-----
Idaho-----	264, 378. 72	150, 910. 51	113, 468. 21	1, 620. 00	-----	122, 812. 45	23, 032. 55	3, 445. 51	36, 504. 89	76, 963. 32	-----
Illinois-----	1, 396, 924. 93	515, 280. 63	881, 644. 30	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	471, 575. 88	36, 329. 50	4, 135. 25	196, 253. 15	10, 356. 45	675, 034. 70
Indiana-----	1, 194, 316. 00	468, 475. 67	725, 840. 33	1, 620. 00	-----	433, 441. 40	33, 414. 27	-----	307, 289. 06	357, 591. 59	60, 959. 68
Iowa-----	1, 447, 616. 41	530, 000. 72	917, 615. 69	350. 00	450. 00	468, 515. 29	32, 664. 80	28, 020. 63	206, 092. 73	339, 822. 13	371, 700. 83
Kansas-----	1, 120, 712. 57	402, 367. 35	718, 345. 22	-----	-----	323, 026. 35	29, 120. 22	50, 220. 78	114, 375. 56	565, 072. 86	38, 896. 80
Kentucky-----	1, 013, 475. 04	665, 044. 49	348, 430. 55	1, 675. 00	-----	625, 981. 53	37, 387. 96	-----	162, 040. 48	182, 940. 96	3, 449. 11
Louisiana-----	1, 006, 793. 50	469, 513. 70	537, 279. 80	1, 620. 00	-----	435, 843. 80	32, 049. 90	-----	412, 261. 14	121, 318. 66	3, 700. 00
Maine-----	259, 200. 92	155, 898. 15	103, 302. 77	1, 620. 00	1, 150. 00	126, 520. 26	24, 391. 36	2, 216. 53	50, 494. 20	43, 453. 82	9, 354. 75
Maryland-----	446, 304. 22	199, 372. 15	246, 932. 07	-----	1, 619. 94	171, 298. 96	26, 453. 25	-----	151, 315. 93	95, 616. 14	-----
Massachusetts-----	527, 064. 74	127, 433. 37	399, 631. 37	1, 620. 00	-----	101, 830. 72	23, 982. 65	-----	131, 030. 51	268, 600. 86	-----
Michigan-----	862, 348. 37	510, 765. 36	351, 583. 01	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	471, 836. 40	35, 688. 96	-----	251, 244. 69	100, 338. 32	-----
Minnesota-----	873, 279. 52	477, 402. 77	395, 876. 75	1, 620. 00	-----	443, 569. 46	32, 213. 31	-----	148, 118. 58	229, 458. 08	18, 300. 09
Mississippi-----	1, 214, 848. 33	694, 704. 66	520, 143. 67	-----	-----	659, 454. 04	35, 250. 62	-----	200, 328. 27	317, 745. 40	2, 070. 00
Missouri-----	1, 070, 872. 18	599, 757. 67	471, 114. 51	-----	-----	562, 183. 76	35, 886. 93	1, 686. 98	225, 079. 63	220, 787. 31	25, 247. 57
Montana-----	398, 329. 77	174, 670. 66	223, 659. 11	1, 260. 00	-----	118, 162. 50	23, 030. 42	32, 217. 74	56, 557. 77	167, 101. 34	-----
Nebraska-----	657, 305. 19	344, 778. 14	312, 527. 05	1, 620. 00	-----	266, 393. 57	26, 982. 76	49, 781. 81	128, 861. 92	173, 055. 94	10, 609. 19
Nevada-----	147, 471. 55	74, 231. 85	73, 239. 70	-----	1, 200. 00	40, 493. 58	20, 583. 19	11, 955. 08	37, 254. 82	35, 984. 88	-----
New Hampshire-----	244, 671. 22	94, 807. 48	149, 863. 74	1, 620. 00	-----	70, 238. 64	21, 814. 30	1, 134. 54	80, 604. 17	69, 259. 57	-----
New Jersey-----	519, 317. 01	172, 604. 37	346, 712. 64	1, 620. 00	-----	136, 164. 13	26, 666. 64	8, 153. 60	126, 477. 96	216, 098. 02	4, 136. 66
New Mexico-----	266, 861. 30	142, 619. 52	124, 241. 78	-----	-----	119, 523. 81	23, 095. 71	-----	77, 120. 73	47, 100. 18	20, 87
New York-----	2, 064, 580. 94	498, 467. 36	1, 566, 113. 58	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	455, 149. 66	40, 077. 70	-----	573, 106. 35	977, 930. 93	15, 076. 30

¹ Not including War Food Administration or farm-labor funds.

TABLE 2.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, by sources of funds and totals for 1940-44—Continued

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources				Funds from within States			
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bank-head-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey						
North Carolina	1, 652, 812. 67	856, 411. 23	796, 401. 44	1, 620. 00		812, 167. 22	42, 624. 01		243, 484. 28	552, 917. 16	
North Dakota	1, 393, 380. 33	248, 990. 75	144, 389. 58	1, 620. 00		184, 309. 82	24, 442. 15	38, 618. 78	31, 253. 75	113, 135. 83	
Ohio	1, 099, 624. 83	626, 352. 47	473, 272. 36	1, 620. 00		584, 746. 07	39, 986. 40		238, 774. 45	234, 497. 91	
Oklahoma	928, 691. 63	554, 221. 71	374, 469. 92		1, 620. 00	468, 568. 12	32, 688. 61	51, 344. 98	247, 400. 00	127, 069. 92	
Oregon	630, 434. 46	189, 390. 87	441, 043. 59	1, 614. 00		162, 916. 56	24, 860. 31		287, 862. 89	153, 180. 70	
Pennsylvania	1, 099, 898. 97	627, 563. 12	472, 335. 85	1, 260. 00		577, 443. 94	48, 859. 18		347, 335. 85	125, 000. 00	
Rhode Island	80, 151. 21	52, 746. 87	27, 404. 34			33, 013. 60	19, 733. 27		9, 747. 56	13, 625. 00	4, 031. 78
South Carolina	751, 530. 24	500, 037. 33	251, 492. 91	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	461, 957. 51	32, 487. 60	2, 352. 22	206, 500. 00	44, 392. 91	600. 00
South Dakota	368, 910. 06	246, 859. 61	122, 050. 45		1, 620. 00	161, 176. 44	24, 223. 30	59, 839. 87	63, 840. 00	58, 210. 45	
Tennessee	1, 047, 676. 15	661, 564. 55	386, 111. 60	1, 620. 00		623, 494. 36	36, 450. 19		200, 000. 00	183, 771. 60	2, 340. 00
Texas	2, 171, 222. 07	1, 172, 521. 54	998, 700. 53	1, 620. 00		1, 038, 147. 51	50, 515. 24	82, 238. 79	360, 492. 17	636, 914. 61	1, 293. 75
Utah	247, 087. 16	122, 130. 24	124, 956. 92	1, 260. 00		85, 130. 44	22, 132. 38	13, 607. 42	78, 542. 92	46, 414. 00	
Vermont	235, 967. 90	112, 680. 91	123, 286. 99			85, 171. 59	22, 055. 51	5, 453. 81	71, 813. 19	38, 963. 06	12, 510. 74
Virginia	1, 108, 842. 30	545, 203. 93	563, 638. 37	1, 620. 00		508, 488. 49	35, 095. 44		379, 236. 67	184, 401. 70	
Washington	509, 951. 87	237, 449. 61	272, 502. 26	702. 00		209, 821. 19	26, 926. 42		98, 993. 39	173, 508. 87	
West Virginia	592, 203. 64	349, 782. 47	242, 421. 17		1, 620. 00	318, 851. 37	29, 311. 10		184, 028. 00	55, 598. 21	2, 794. 96
Wisconsin	1, 090, 164. 86	484, 967. 34	605, 197. 52	1, 620. 00	1, 552. 50	447, 876. 74	32, 703. 17	1, 214. 93	201, 999. 68	382, 197. 84	21, 000. 00
Wyoming	228, 752. 47	109, 073. 63	119, 678. 84	1, 260. 00		67, 162. 04	21, 368. 92	19, 282. 67	68, 090. 34	51, 588. 50	
Alaska	32, 131. 71	23, 950. 00	8, 181. 71			13, 950. 00	10, 000. 00		8, 181. 71		
Hawaii	251, 684. 23	126, 652. 25	125, 031. 98		581. 00	88, 094. 83	21, 385. 77	16, 590. 65	125, 031. 98		
Puerto Rico	440, 776. 16	244, 213. 25	196, 562. 91	1, 620. 00		242, 593. 25			196, 562. 91		
Total, 1945	38, 171, 919. 65	18, 779, 197. 58	19, 392, 722. 07	49, 416. 00	20, 368. 44	16, 676, 879. 43	1, 484, 519. 30	548, 014. 41	8, 965, 253. 00	9, 117, 304. 33	1, 310, 164. 74
1944	36, 344, 028. 66	18, 782, 976. 75	17, 561, 051. 91	47, 709. 68	19, 661. 26	16, 678, 434. 72	1, 485, 908. 29	551, 262. 80	8, 127, 065. 77	8, 266, 940. 04	1, 167, 046. 10
1943	34, 988, 131. 46	18, 799, 715. 56	16, 188, 415. 90	53, 182. 08	24, 902. 31	16, 683, 768. 54	1, 489, 653. 88	548, 208. 75	7, 415, 254. 10	7, 769, 155. 79	1, 004, 006. 01
1942	34, 474, 580. 36	18, 868, 789. 90	15, 605, 790. 46	56, 214. 56	32, 608. 10	16, 743, 755. 96	1, 489, 051. 97	547, 159. 31	7, 016, 210. 64	7, 477, 325. 58	1, 112, 254. 24
1941	33, 464, 948. 69	18, 574, 796. 28	14, 890, 152. 41	57, 527. 65	32, 590. 50	16, 791, 686. 21	1, 489, 991. 92	203, 000. 00	6, 638, 008. 75	7, 183, 728. 00	1, 068, 415. 66
1940	33, 052, 000. 20	18, 530, 181. 35	14, 521, 818. 85	68, 428. 64	12, 170. 42	16, 760, 011. 53	1, 487, 475. 76	202, 095. 00	6, 438, 010. 62	7, 091, 798. 95	992, 009. 28

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within the State		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Addi-tional coopera-tive	Bankhead-Flannagan	State and college	County	Farmers' organiza-tions, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Connecticut	\$368, 706. 86	\$153, 648. 86	\$215, 058. 00	\$1, 620. 00	-----	\$107, 119. 99	\$24, 799. 96	-----	\$20, 108. 91	\$131, 368. 00	\$53, 000. 00	\$30, 690. 00
Delaware	107, 427. 98	85, 582. 98	21, 845. 00	-----	-----	55, 616. 39	21, 106. 82	-----	8, 859. 77	21, 045. 00	800. 00	-----
Maine	301, 008. 29	196, 747. 22	104, 261. 07	1, 620. 00	\$1, 620. 00	129, 431. 86	24, 391. 36	\$2, 216. 53	37, 467. 47	54, 621. 07	49, 640. 00	-----
Maryland	485, 808. 92	230, 678. 92	255, 130. 00	-----	1, 620. 00	171, 298. 96	26, 453. 25	-----	31, 306. 71	145, 351. 00	109, 779. 00	-----
Massachusetts	607, 098. 53	159, 998. 53	447, 100. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	115, 632. 22	23, 982. 65	-----	18, 763. 66	141, 100. 00	306, 000. 00	-----
New Hampshire	249, 004. 53	106, 891. 26	142, 113. 27	1, 620. 00	-----	70, 238. 64	21, 814. 30	1, 134. 54	12, 083. 78	79, 509. 17	62, 604. 10	-----
New Jersey	581, 710. 21	192, 683. 31	389, 026. 90	1, 620. 00	-----	136, 209. 13	26, 666. 64	8, 153. 60	20, 033. 94	136, 380. 50	252, 646. 40	-----
New York	2, 326, 361. 97	594, 569. 75	1, 731, 792. 22	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	458, 078. 79	40, 148. 61	-----	93, 102. 35	607, 276. 00	800, 785. 11	323, 731. 11
Pennsylvania	1, 277, 502. 78	762, 644. 58	514, 858. 20	1, 260. 00	-----	595, 926. 62	48, 859. 18	-----	116, 598. 78	384, 858. 20	130, 000. 00	-----
Rhode Island	96, 993. 62	64, 540. 52	32, 453. 10	-----	-----	40, 512. 19	20, 522. 28	-----	3, 506. 05	15, 000. 00	12, 600. 00	4, 853. 10
Vermont	263, 495. 30	139, 879. 30	123, 616. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	85, 171. 59	22, 055. 51	5, 453. 81	25, 578. 39	75, 000. 00	40, 700. 00	7, 916. 00
West Virginia	693, 825. 53	420, 705. 53	273, 120. 00	-----	1, 620. 00	319, 286. 65	31, 912. 64	-----	67, 886. 24	205, 530. 00	62, 900. 00	4, 690. 00
Total	7, 358, 944. 52	3, 108, 570. 76	4, 250, 373. 76	12, 600. 00	6, 480. 00	2, 284, 523. 03	332, 713. 20	16, 958. 48	455, 296. 05	1, 997, 038. 94	1, 881, 454. 61	371, 880. 21
Alabama	1, 556, 822. 90	867, 822. 90	689, 000. 00	-----	1, 620. 00	654, 071. 94	37, 220. 03	3, 724. 15	171, 186. 78	339, 000. 00	350, 000. 00	-----
Arkansas	1, 093, 055. 46	722, 204. 46	370, 851. 00	-----	1, 620. 00	538, 543. 78	33, 217. 36	6, 949. 16	141, 874. 16	272, 030. 00	98, 821. 00	-----
Florida	620, 673. 93	283, 588. 93	337, 085. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	200, 645. 82	27, 417. 72	-----	53, 905. 39	171, 585. 00	165, 500. 00	-----
Georgia	1, 436, 059. 95	909, 953. 95	526, 106. 00	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	668, 110. 80	37, 854. 95	26, 432. 70	174, 315. 50	216, 140. 00	309, 966. 00	-----
Kentucky	1, 113, 599. 59	826, 049. 59	287, 550. 00	1, 950. 00	-----	625, 981. 53	37, 387. 96	-----	160, 730. 10	170, 500. 00	117, 050. 00	-----
Louisiana	1, 170, 178. 59	578, 361. 14	591, 817. 45	1, 620. 00	-----	435, 848. 30	32, 049. 90	-----	108, 842. 94	455, 938. 27	132, 419. 18	3, 460. 00
Mississippi	1, 470, 892. 77	876, 786. 85	594, 105. 92	1, 620. 00	1, 620. 00	659, 454. 04	35, 250. 62	-----	178, 842. 19	258, 694. 92	327, 367. 00	8, 044. 00
North Carolina	1, 831, 587. 46	1, 067, 925. 46	763, 662. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	812, 167. 22	42, 624. 01	-----	211, 514. 23	394, 466. 00	369, 196. 00	-----
Oklahoma	1, 146, 899. 13	672, 810. 50	474, 088. 63	-----	1, 620. 00	468, 568. 12	32, 688. 61	51, 344. 98	118, 588. 79	333, 793. 63	140, 295. 00	-----
South Carolina	994, 791. 77	616, 867. 07	377, 924. 70	1, 620. 00	-----	461, 957. 51	32, 487. 60	2, 352. 22	116, 829. 74	325, 000. 00	51, 724. 70	1, 200. 00
Tennessee	1, 233, 000. 35	824, 148. 15	408, 852. 20	1, 620. 00	-----	623, 494. 36	36, 450. 19	-----	162, 583. 60	223, 100. 00	182, 362. 20	3, 390. 00
Texas	2, 500, 329. 96	1, 466, 322. 39	1, 034, 007. 57	1, 620. 00	-----	1, 056, 695. 90	50, 515. 24	82, 238. 79	275, 252. 46	384, 216. 70	647, 448. 87	2, 342. 00
Virginia	1, 378, 694. 92	672, 554. 85	706, 140. 07	1, 620. 00	-----	508, 488. 49	35, 095. 44	-----	125, 730. 92	492, 371. 07	212, 784. 00	985. 00
Total	17, 546, 586. 78	10, 385, 396. 24	7, 161, 190. 54	16, 530. 00	11, 340. 00	7, 714, 027. 81	470, 259. 63	173, 042. 00	2, 000, 196. 80	4, 036, 835. 59	3, 104, 933. 95	19, 421. 00

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946—Continued

State or Territory	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within the State		
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Addi-tional coopera-tive	Bankhead-Flannagan	State and college	County	Farmers' organiza-tions, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Illinois.....	1, 417, 324.02	708, 099.02	709, 225.00	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	531, 169.12	38, 183.11	10, 736.90	124, 769.89	277, 225.00	7, 000.00	425, 000.00
Indiana.....	1, 247, 889.70	572, 673.70	675, 216.00	1, 620.00	-----	433, 581.40	33, 414.27	-----	104, 058.03	376, 800.00	296, 346.00	2, 070.00
Iowa.....	1, 656, 982.00	651, 560.24	1, 005, 421.76	2, 100.00	1, 620.00	468, 515.29	32, 664.80	28, 020.63	118, 639.52	294, 181.80	353, 739.96	357, 500.00
Kansas.....	1, 215, 001.78	481, 355.52	733, 646.26	-----	1, 620.00	323, 026.48	29, 120.22	50, 228.73	77, 360.09	137, 816.90	477, 054.02	118, 775.34
Michigan.....	1, 292, 768.57	621, 760.18	671, 008.39	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	471, 836.40	35, 688.96	-----	110, 994.82	469, 831.39	201, 177.00	-----
Minnesota.....	1, 022, 982.56	611, 010.78	411, 971.78	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	458, 982.90	32, 213.31	-----	116, 574.57	183, 971.78	215, 500.00	12, 500.00
Missouri.....	1, 203, 658.28	747, 554.75	456, 103.53	-----	1, 620.00	564, 917.54	35, 886.93	1, 686.98	143, 443.30	177, 500.00	244, 973.09	33, 630.44
Nebraska.....	748, 638.45	418, 280.45	330, 358.00	1, 620.00	-----	266, 393.57	26, 982.76	49, 781.81	73, 502.31	153, 000.00	177, 358.00	-----
North Dakota.....	487, 520.68	320, 901.68	166, 619.00	1, 620.00	-----	184, 334.82	24, 442.25	38, 705.53	71, 799.08	38, 579.00	128, 040.00	-----
Ohio.....	1, 363, 094.87	765, 786.65	597, 308.22	1, 620.00	-----	585, 422.06	39, 986.40	-----	138, 758.19	323, 148.00	270, 760.22	3, 400.00
South Dakota.....	469, 189.15	329, 978.70	139, 210.45	-----	1, 620.00	175, 125.28	24, 223.30	59, 839.87	69, 170.25	81, 000.00	58, 210.45	-----
Wisconsin.....	1, 126, 907.86	601, 329.69	525, 578.17	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	451, 633.76	32, 703.17	1, 214.93	112, 537.83	183, 490.00	342, 088.17	-----
Total.....	13, 251, 957.92	6, 830, 291.36	6, 421, 666.56	15, 060.00	12, 960.00	4, 914, 938.62	385, 509.48	240, 215.38	1, 261, 607.88	2, 696, 543.87	2, 772, 246.91	952, 875.78
Arizona.....	234, 525.74	137, 330.74	97, 195.00	-----	-----	94, 410.17	22, 833.22	-----	20, 087.35	60, 722.20	36, 472.80	-----
California.....	1, 229, 098.40	553, 533.02	675, 565.38	1, 620.00	-----	414, 446.82	37, 464.80	-----	100, 001.40	396, 628.38	278, 937.00	-----
Colorado.....	490, 546.09	279, 501.09	211, 045.00	1, 260.00	-----	158, 977.29	24, 638.47	27, 395.83	67, 229.50	92, 500.00	118, 005.00	540.00
Idaho.....	351, 118.48	212, 618.48	138, 500.00	1, 620.00	990.00	127, 709.65	23, 032.55	3, 445.51	55, 820.77	66, 500.00	72, 000.00	-----
Montana.....	473, 120.96	227, 110.21	246, 010.75	1, 260.00	-----	118, 162.50	23, 030.42	32, 217.74	52, 439.55	87, 128.91	158, 881.84	-----
Nevada.....	182, 104.59	95, 253.59	86, 851.00	-----	1, 200.00	40, 493.58	20, 583.19	11, 955.08	21, 021.74	47, 205.00	39, 646.00	-----
New Mexico.....	359, 570.71	200, 351.59	159, 219.12	-----	-----	119, 523.81	23, 095.71	-----	57, 732.07	84, 319.12	74, 900.00	-----
Oregon.....	795, 334.98	242, 376.85	552, 958.13	1, 620.00	-----	162, 916.56	24, 860.31	-----	52, 979.98	375, 325.13	177, 633.00	-----
Utah.....	308, 446.54	173, 469.78	134, 976.76	1, 260.00	-----	85, 130.44	22, 132.38	13, 607.42	51, 339.54	84, 355.76	50, 621.00	-----
Washington.....	686, 701.84	307, 697.41	379, 004.43	1, 620.00	-----	210, 598.38	27, 091.95	-----	68, 387.08	148, 991.67	230, 012.76	-----
Wyoming.....	291, 918.70	158, 932.91	132, 985.79	1, 260.00	-----	67, 441.38	21, 368.92	19, 571.91	49, 290.70	70, 172.79	62, 813.00	-----
Total.....	5, 402, 487.03	2, 588, 175.67	2, 814, 311.36	11, 520.00	2, 190.00	1, 599, 810.58	270, 131.92	108, 193.49	596, 329.68	1, 513, 848.96	1, 299, 922.40	540.00
Alaska.....	32, 950.00	23, 950.00	9, 000.00	-----	-----	13, 950.00	10, 000.00	-----	-----	9, 000.00	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	351, 070.59	153, 900.84	197, 169.75	-----	1, 260.00	88, 094.83	21, 385.77	16, 590.65	26, 569.59	197, 169.75	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	532, 655.19	244, 935.19	287, 720.00	1, 620.00	-----	243, 315.19	-----	-----	-----	287, 720.00	-----	-----
Unallotted.....	71, 620.00	71, 620.00	-----	1, 150.00	470.00	-----	-----	-----	70, 000.00	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	44, 548, 272.03	23, 406, 840.06	21, 141, 431.97	58, 480.00	34, 700.00	16, 858, 660.06	1, 490, 000.00	555, 000.00	4, 410, 000.00	10, 738, 157.11	9, 058, 557.87	1, 344, 716.99

TABLE 4.—*Number of cooperative extension workers added by 48 States and Hawaii during fiscal year ended June 30, 1946*

[This represents the net additions during the first year that Bankhead-Fleming funds were available, according to the records of the Federal office.]

State or Territory	County agricultural—			County home demonstration—			County 4-H Club—		Supervisors (white)	Supervisors (Negro)	Subject- matter spe- cialists	Total
	Agents (white)	Assistant agents (white)	Agents (Negro)	Agents (white)	Assistant agents (white)	Agents (Negro)	County 4-H Club—					
							Agents ¹	Assistant agents				
Alabama	—	21	5	—	5	3	—	—	—	2	—2	34
Arizona	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	10
Arkansas	—2	21	11	—3	6	5	—	—	—	1	—3	37
California	5	19	—	3	5	—	—	—	3	—	—1	34
Colorado	4	9	—	8	1	—	11	1	2	—	3	39
Connecticut	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	8
Delaware	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	2	11	1	3	—1	1	—1	1	—1	—	3	5
Georgia	18	26	10	—	13	—1	—	—	2	—	—1	18
Idaho	3	1	—	1	2	—	12	—	5	2	1	74
Illinois	1	1	—	4	3	—	35	—	1	—	8	28
Indiana	—1	22	—	8	1	—	5	—	—2	—	—2	43
Iowa	3	—1	—	—5	2	—	11	—	4	—	—10	24
Kansas	8	10	—	—	5	—	5	1	1	—	—	30
Kentucky	—1	33	—	3	—4	3	—	—	—1	—	—1	32
Louisiana	—	9	3	1	8	6	—	—	—	—	—7	20
Maine	—	—	—	—2	1	—	5	1	—	—	—2	3
Maryland	—	2	4	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—6	6
Massachusetts	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	15	—	8	1	—	1	—3	—1	—	—1	4
Minnesota	1	5	—	8	1	—	11	—	—	—	5	47
Mississippi	—	7	12	—	12	—	15	1	1	—	1	33
Missouri	—1	73	—	—2	22	20	—	—	6	2	1	58
Montana	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	107
Nebraska	7	17	—	—4	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	14
Nevada	—1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	28
New Hampshire	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	9
New Jersey	—	3	—	1	—	—	3	—1	1	—	1	8
New Mexico	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
New York	3	18	—	7	—5	—	4	—	3	—	2	29
	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	4	—	—2	24

¹ In 26 States and 3 Territories, 4-H Club work is carried on by county agricultural agents and assistant agents, and by county home demonstration agents and assistant agents.

² In addition, Iowa employed a number of county assistants during 1946 to work on a per diem basis when actually employed.

TABLE 4.—Number of cooperative extension workers added by 48 States and Hawaii during fiscal year ended June 30, 1946—Continued

State or Territory	County agricultural—			County home demonstration—			County 4-H Club—		Supervisors (white)	Supervisors (Negro)	Subject- matter spe- cialists	Total
	Agents (white)	Assistant agents (white)	Agents (Negro)	Agents (white)	Assistant agents (white)	Agents (Negro)	Agents ¹	Assistant agents				
North Carolina.....	—	45	6	3	27	15	—	—	3	2	2	103
North Dakota.....	4	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—1	—	—4	12
Ohio.....	7	19	—	5	1	—	—1	—	1	—	1	33
Oklahoma.....	2	38	4	—	31	6	—	—	—1	—	—	80
Oregon.....	1	15	—	9	3	—	4	—3	1	—	4	34
Pennsylvania.....	—	15	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—2	33
Rhode Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	—	21	11	2	6	5	—	—	4	—	1	1
South Dakota.....	6	4	—	6	—1	—	1	—1	2	—	1	50
Tennessee.....	1	45	4	8	17	3	—	—	—	—	2	19
Texas.....	5	56	1	—10	12	—	—	—	3	1	7	85
Utah.....	3	3	—	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	69
Vermont.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20
Virginia.....	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—1	—	—2	6
Washington.....	—	15	2	5	14	9	—	—	3	—	1	49
West Virginia.....	—	10	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	24
Wisconsin.....	6	2	—	4	1	8	5	—	2	—	—1	27
Wyoming.....	3	22	—	6	3	—	8	—	—1	—	6	47
Hawaii.....	1	7	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	20
Total.....	89	695	74	124	237	86	133	3	57	10	28	1,536

¹ Total does not include 9 assistant county agricultural agents, 1 county home demonstration agent, and 10 assistant county home demonstration agents.